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Andropov Reveals New Offer on Arms, Warns of Impasse

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Yuri V. Andropov announced new arms control proposals Wednesday to demonstrate Soviet "flexibility" but said categorically that the Geneva talks would collapse when U.S. medium-range nuclear missile deployments begin in Western Europe.

In an apparent attempt to induce a delay in the U.S. deployment, which are scheduled for December, Mr. Andropov said the talks would continue if the United States "renounced the deployment of its missiles in Europe within the announced deadlines."

Mr. Andropov disclosed that Moscow was prepared to cut down to "about 140" the number of its triple-headed SS-20 missiles in the European theater. This, he added, "is noticeably less" than the combined number of French and British nuclear delivery systems.

Previously, the Russians have insisted on retaining 162 SS-20s, or the total number of French and British systems.

Mr. Andropov reaffirmed his earlier assertion that Moscow would "liquidate" all other missiles in Europe if an agreement were reached at Geneva, and he went a step further by asserting that no new SS-20s would be deployed in the Asian part of the country.

The Soviet leader said he was prepared to show "additional flexibility" on the question of medium range nuclear-capable aircraft. He said Moscow did not want to "undercut" the United States on this issue although the Soviet Union did not have similar aircraft in third countries capable of reaching the United States.

The package was interpreted by Western specialists in Moscow as containing both "cosmetic" and substantive changes.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Moscow said the proposals were unacceptable but they were conditional on a U.S. decision not

to deploy the missiles, The Associated Press reported.]

The timing of Mr. Andropov's proposal was significant as it came during divisions within the Western alliance over the U.S. invasion of Grenada. It also coincided with a series of anti-nuclear demonstrations in Western Europe and was presumably designed to increase pressure on West European governments to seek a delay in U.S. deployment.

But the substantive shifts appear to have been designed to precede the West German debate next month on deployment.

Russian Gives Deadline

The chief Soviet delegate at the medium-range missile talks with the United States, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, told West German disarmament experts Wednesday that the negotiations would become pointless after Nov. 22, The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag's arms control subcommittee, said that meetings with Mr. Kvitsinsky and the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, made it clear that "there is no chance for an accord before the deployment" of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles beginning.

However, Mr. Kvitsinsky told

Bahr and 14 other experts that the Soviet Union was assuming that deployment was to begin Nov. 22, one day after the Bundestag is to hold its final debate on the issue.

"He told us that the Soviet Union regards this as the watershed date after which negotiations would be pointless," Mr. Bahr said.

He also stressed that both sides had avoided saying that they had given up hope of eventually reaching an agreement but they "no longer expect a result before the deployment starts."

"After that, they took different roads," Mr. Bahr said. The Americans, he said, had expressed willingness to continue to negotiate, while the Russians said talks would become pointless after the deployment began.



United Press International
Soldiers from Caribbean nations that supported the U.S. invasion of Grenada prepare to board U.S. planes en route to the island at the staging point at the airport in Barbados.

British Aide Refuses to Condemn U.S. Most European Allies Express Shock at Assault on Island

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, refused Wednesday to condemn the U.S.-led invasion of the Commonwealth Caribbean island of Grenada and said it must not weaken Britain's close ties with Washington.

He was speaking in a debate in Parliament, where the Labor Party opposition proposed a motion condemning the invasion of the former British colony and said Britain should refuse to station 160 U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory.

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Outside Britain, the United States found little international support Wednesday for its surprise action in Grenada. Many of its strongest allies joined traditional foes in expressing shock, regret and condemnation.

Officials in France, West Germany, Italy and Sweden were among those to criticize the invasion. France was particularly blunt in its outright condemnation of the U.S. move.

The Council of Europe, comprising 21 major West European nations, said public opinion on the continent "will find it hard to reconcile" the invasion with the principles of international law.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain had not felt an invasion was warranted to protect its own 250 citizens on Grenada, but the United States had taken a different view. Washington intended to pull out its troops however, he added.

Speaking of Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Howe told the House of Commons, Britain's lower house of Parliament: "It is time she got off her knees and joined other allies who we would have wished."

Rejecting allegations that he misled Parliament earlier, Sir Geoffrey added that Mr. Reagan sent two messages to the British government on Monday, one saying he would consult Britain before acting and the second saying he had decided to do so.

Speaking of Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Howe told the House of Commons, Britain's lower house of Parliament: "It is time she got off her knees and joined other allies who we would have wished."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mr. Healey accused Mr. Reagan of "global unilateralism" and said the invasion of a former British colony which had Queen Elizabeth II as its head of state must now make Britain reject the 160 U.S. cruise missiles about to be installed.

Sir Geoffrey said there was no connection between the two issues. But he agreed the U.S. decision to invade "may be a matter of regret" and added: "The extent of the consultation was regrettably less than we would have wished."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Says 600 Cubans Captured on Grenada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-led invasion force on Grenada has captured 600 Cubans, rescued 70 Americans and is "moving against the remaining few objectives," Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Wednesday.

"The operations are progressing very well," Mr. Weinberger said at the Pentagon. "The Army and the Marine Corps are moving against the remaining few objectives against diminishing Cuban resistance."

On Wednesday morning, the United States landed 800 more paratroopers plus heavy armor on Grenada to bolster the invasion force.

The 1,900 U.S. soldiers who landed Tuesday, backed by 300 troops from six Caribbean nations, fought Cubans and Grenadians in house-to-house combat throughout the morning in the capital of St. George's, Western diplomats said.

A Cuban government announcement in Havana said six U.S. helicopter gunships attacked Cuban positions on Grenada before dawn Wednesday, destroying the Cubans' main building at the Point Salines airfield. It said the last six Cuban defenders at the field "sacrificed" themselves rather than surrender.

Mr. Weinberger said some Cubans were continuing to fight. He said the U.S.-led forces had taken

600 Cuban prisoners and that there were 20 wounded Cubans.

"We have rescued and are transferring back to the United States the first group of Americans," Mr. Weinberger said, noting that the first group of about 70 was being flown to Charleston, South Carolina. The Associated Press reported late Wednesday that the first group had arrived.

In reports on the fighting, Barbados state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Co. said at least 30 Cubans were killed during the attack. Cuba's ambassador to Argentina, Emilio Aragonés Navarro, said Wednesday in Buenos Aires that dozens of Cubans have been killed.

Pentagon sources said 6 U.S. troops had been killed, 8 were missing and 33 wounded in fighting.

A reporter for the British Broadcasting Corp. said Grenadian troops were holding hostages at the Fort Rupert army base as a deterrent against attack.

Mr. Weinberger declined to be pinned down on when 2,700 U.S. troops would withdraw. "I hope we're talking about days or weeks," he said.

He said to "secure the safety of the Americans" on the island was the primary objective to be achieved before the force is withdrawn.

Sources on the island said General Hudson Austin, and the deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard, who seized power in a coup two weeks ago, had apparently sought refuge in the Soviet Embassy.

Western diplomatic sources told United Press International that Grenadian soldiers from the People's Revolutionary Army were sniping at the invading forces in the capital.

Mr. Weinberger said there was one "major" stronghold of resistance: "Richmond Hill, and that was defended by both Cubans and Grenadians." He said there were "other pockets" of resistance.

General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said there was "organized resistance" at the second campus of the St. George's Medical College, which has about 600 American students, and Richmond Hill.

Asked if the students were hostages, Mr. Weinberger said: "They couldn't go in or out of building without getting killed."

He said the 600 Cuban prisoners included a Cuban colonel. Vessey said they were "not prisoners of war."

Mr. Weinberger also said the ceremonial British governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, had been freed from prison and flown by helicopter to a U.S. ship.

Mr. Weinberger said there were about 30 Russians on the island.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Managua Expected to Suffer Most In Aftermath of Grenada Invasion

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The invasion of Grenada by a U.S.-dominated force is likely to have effects far beyond the shores of the island, particularly in Nicaragua, Western and Latin American officials and diplomats said Tuesday.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council was to resume debate on the crisis Wednesday. The United States engaged in acrimonious debate with Latin American countries in a session ending early Wednesday morning.

Several of the reasons President Ronald Reagan gave in explaining his decision to send troops to overthrow Grenada's new military junta, among them the discomfort of its neighbors and a desire for the "restoration of democratic institutions," could be applied as easily to Nicaragua's Sandinist government, the officials said.

The Reagan administration's willingness to use U.S. troops to achieve those goals, several diplomats said, is likely to raise the anxiety of officials in Managua, where the government is already feeling the pressure of actions by U.S.-backed rebels.

"It was a little warning," a Mexican official said.

But officials in the region pointed out as well that the killing of Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, by the military officials who overthrew him provided a catalyst for the close-knit Caribbean region that does not exist in Nicaragua.

Although hard evidence of Cuban involvement in the overthrow of Mr. Bishop has not been made public, some officials in the region speculated that the Cubans may have encouraged a change of government and then found the situation going beyond their control.

The poll, published in Le Quotidien de Paris, said 51 percent favored continued French participation in the force in a similar survey last month, 50 percent said they were opposed.

The poll said 81 percent of those interviewed approved of President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Fidel Castro denounced the U.S. invasion as "treacherous, criminal."

Tuesday night, the United States clashed sharply with Latin American countries at an urgent session of the Security Council.

Representatives from Mexico, Nicaragua, Guyana and Grenada itself assailed the United States for its invasion of Grenada.

"We have no desire to fight with the United States," Ian Jacobs, a representative of Grenada, said.

Mr. Jacobs, who asserted that the American invasion had so far caused 700 deaths, continued: "It is very clear that in today's world, the United States has decided that it is the right thing to do."

Reacting, calling for an emergency meeting of the Security Council, representatives from Mexico, Nicaragua, Guyana and Grenada各自表示了对美国入侵的谴责。

墨西哥、尼加拉瓜、圭亚那和格林纳达各自的代表在安理会紧急会议上谴责了美国的入侵。

墨西哥代表伊恩·雅各布斯说：“我们没有意图与美国作战。”

尼加拉瓜代表维克多·胡利奥·蒙特西诺斯说：“从古巴到美国的入侵，我们没有选择。”

圭亚那代表米格尔·德斯科特·布罗克曼说：“我们希望美国停止对我们的干涉。”

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BUSH IN BEIRUT — Vice President George Bush, in a dark jacket and steel helmet, listened Wednesday to General Paul Kelley, Marine Corps commandant, on a visit to the bombed marines' headquarters in Beirut. Page 2.

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BAZARAK, Afghanistan — Ahmed Shah Massoud stepped out of his new Soviet-built black Volga sedan and was immediately surrounded by villagers. As he stopped to chat, some passed handwritten notes to him like petitioners seeking dispensation from a ruler.

Despite his relative youth in a country where authority and influence usually come with a gray beard, Mr. Massoud, who just turned 30, is clearly in charge here. And his wit appears to be spreading beyond the Panjshir Valley.

Since the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan nearly four years ago, Mr. Massoud has built a reputation as the ablest guerrilla commander in the Afghan resistance. Six times his Islamic mujahidin guerrillas have repelled attempts by Soviet and Afghan Communist forces to occupy this strategic valley 40 miles (65 kilometers) north of Kabul in the Hindu Kush mountain range.

In defending the Panjshir, the charismatic former engineering student has demonstrated talents for planning, organization and leadership that have led some observers to call him the Che Guevara, or even the Tito, of Afghanistan. He is widely seen as the leading hope for forging some kind of practical unity among Afghanistan's fractious resistance groups and escalating the military pressure on the Soviet occupation forces.

Indian police continued their search for the gunman, described by witnesses as Middle Eastern in appearance.

Mr. Koume was moved out of the intensive care unit of the hospital and pronounced "out of danger" Wednesday, an official said. (UPI,

Aides Say Reagan Feared Potential Soviet Outpost in Grenada

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Behind President Ronald Reagan's decision to invade Grenada was his concern that the island not become either "another Iran," where Americans were held hostage for 444 days, or "another Beirut," where the United States was powerless to prevent the deaths of more than 200 marines, State Department officials say.

But in addition to these reasons, which Secretary of State George P. Shultz insisted were the paramount ones, there was an additional motivation, officials said: to rid the Caribbean of a potential outpost for Cuba and the Soviet Union and to stop what the administration perceived as a drift toward more radicalism in the region.

Some officials said the White House could not afford "another Nicaragua," the Cuban ally in Central America, while others said a more real concern was that there not be "another Surinam," the former Dutch colony in South America that was taken over by leftists last year in a bloody coup.

What the move also demonstrated was the determination of this administration not to appear passive in the face of foreign crisis. A French diplomat, who deplored the Grenada invasion, said the president looked like he was "flailing around" striking the Grenadians out of his frustration with not being able to hit Damascus, Havana or Moscow.

White House officials defended the president as being suitably cautious but not wanting to run the risk of being compared with his predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

NEWS ANALYSIS

and Latin American allies, the administration has to defend itself against allegations of acting irresponsibly.

On specific issues, State Department officials worried that the Grenada invasion would not only further worsen relations with Moscow but also provide the political left in Western Europe with new ammunition to attack the deployment of U.S. missiles in coming months.

Mr. Reagan, an official said, will probably again be seen by anti-nuclear movements in Europe as someone who is too quick to shoot and who ought not to be trusted with nuclear weapons.

Administration officials said the move was prompted by the fear of the nearby eastern Caribbean islands, who, having watched Surinam turn into a scene of violence a year ago, worried that the problem might spread. They pleaded with Washington, officials said, to eliminate the radicals in Grenada and bring "democracy" there.

To help argue their case, they said the Cubans and Russians were behind the military coup last week,

officials said, even though, as Mr. Shultz said Tuesday, there was no evidence that they wanted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop killed.

"I think it is fair to say that this administration did not need too much persuading to do what it did," a State Department official said.

The actual decision to launch the invasion was heavily influenced by the swirl of events on Sunday and Monday, officials said. Mr. Reagan was being asked to decide whether to authorize plans for the invasion, while the country's concern was focused on the explosion Sunday at the marines' headquarters in Beirut.

Mr. Reagan was worried, Mr. Shultz said, that if Americans on Grenada were hurt or taken hostage within days of the Beirut deaths, he would be open to criticism that he had not acted.

Another historical analogy being discussed in Washington was that of President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision in April 1965 to send more than 20,000 troops to the Dominican Republic to make sure that a leftist government did not emerge from a conflict within that country's armed forces.

The rationale given for that intervention at first was the need to protect American lives, but as Johnson subsequently made clear, his greater concern was in preventing "another Cuba."

The Dominican Republic exercise cost Johnson the support of some key Democrats, such as Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who accused his administration of "the arrogance of power" for its interference in other countries' affairs.

But there are officials in the State Department who say the Dominican Republic intervention was a success because it prevented a violent swing to the left and eventually produced free elections. It is this ends-justifies-the-means argument that was being offered by State Department officials on Tuesday.

Another concern arising from the invasion is whether this might be the first of several such actions, European diplomats said. For instance, what about Nicaragua?

Officials said such a move against Nicaragua was not being contemplated because of the much higher risks involved. But a high Defense Department official said Tuesday that he hoped the Nicaraguans would get "the message" from Grenada and limit their risks by stopping support for insurgents in El Salvador.

Other officials, however, said the Grenada invasion could just as well have other outcomes as well — stepped-up Soviet military support for Nicaragua and Cuba, and an increase in Soviet-backed violence in areas where the United States is vulnerable.

A senior State Department official said he expected the most trouble for the administration to come from Congress, where there seems to be little support for overseas military intervention.

He said the administration was counting on the takeover in Grenada to be relatively low-cost, with very few American casualties and an early departure of U.S. troops.

Moreover, he said, the United States is counting on the Caribbean nations who took part in the invasion to play a leading role in justifying the action, and thereby deflecting criticism from Washington.

WORLD BRIEFS

Russians Pinpointing Airliner Search

WASHINGTON (WP) — A Soviet deep-sea salvage ship is searching intensively at one spot west of Sakhalin Island, leading U.S. officials to believe that the Russians have found wreckage from the Korean airliner they shot down Sept. 1.

The U.S. officials said the Russians have surrounded their salvage ship with warships and trawlers, making it difficult for U.S. Navy vessels in the area to see what is happening. They said the State Department may reiterate a previous U.S. request for international observers to be allowed on the Soviet vessels.

The United States is close to calling off its search in the Sea of Japan for the airliner wreckage, officials said Wednesday. The officials said a final decision would probably be made by the end of this week to suspend searching after one more week, with increasingly hostile weather to be cited as the reason.

EC Considers Plan on U.K. Payments

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — Senior officials of the European Community on Wednesday considered a West German initiative to try to break the deadlock over Britain's financial contribution, which is one of the issues holding up reform of the group's budget.

The West German plan announced in outline Tuesday night, tries to reconcile widely diverging views on how the financial burden should be more fairly distributed by taking elements from proposals submitted by Britain, Denmark, France and the EC's Executive Commission. This year, Britain won a rebate of about \$670 million, roughly two-thirds of its contribution.

The West German deputy finance minister, Hans Timmeyer, said Bonn hoped to solve the problem of overpayments by placing an upper ceiling on payments based on the country's wealth and by relating them to gains obtained from the community's farm subsidies. Senior officials reacted cautiously to the proposals and asked for details. They were meeting for three days to prepare for ministerial negotiations next month on overhauling the community's nearly exhausted finances.

France Adopts Unemployment Curbs

PARIS (AP) — The French government adopted a package of job-cutting measures on Wednesday aimed at curbing an expected rise in unemployment in 1984.

The measures came against a backdrop of growing concern about the unemployment rate, which is forecast to reach 10.4 percent by the end of 1984 from a current 9 percent.

One measure, opposed by labor leaders because it would not offer job security, would allow companies to hire unemployed workers under short-term contracts of six to 18 months to meet production fluctuations. Workers who have been jobless for at least three months would qualify for such contracts.

Sweden to Cut Spending, Raise Taxes

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden's Social Democratic government Wednesday announced a program of spending cuts and tax increases designed to curb the budget deficit, hold down inflation and combat unemployment.

Sweden will have to pay more for tobacco, alcohol and cars. Subsidies on meat and cheese will be abolished, capital gains tax will be imposed on owner-occupied apartments and a turnover tax will be introduced for share transactions on the stock exchange.

The measures, presented in a bill to parliament by Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt, were announced despite Sweden's economic success since the government devalued the krona by 16 percent when it came to power in October. The aim is to cut the provisional 1984 budget deficit by 7.2 billion kronor (about \$924 million) to around 90 billion kronor. This would reduce next year's deficit to 12 percent of the gross national product from an estimated 12.5 percent in 1983.

U.S. Breeder Reactor Funds Denied

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate refused Wednesday to spend \$1.5 billion to complete the first breeder reactor in the United States, which proponents had said held the promise of an inexhaustible supply of energy.

The Senate voted 56-40 against paying more than the \$1.7 billion it has already spent for the project, called the Clinch River breeder reactor and located near Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Opponents of the payment said the reactor design had become outdated since it was first approved in 1970 and argued that the plutonium fuel it would produce would increase the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation.

Opposition Leads in Israeli Elections

JERUSALEM (UPI) — The opposition Labor Party alignment was outscoring the governing Likud coalition more than 3-1 in local and city council elections, incomplete results showed Wednesday.

The incumbent mayors of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa easily won reelection Tuesday but the race in Beersheba was headed for a runoff.

The Interior Ministry said that overall the Labor alignment had won a majority in 54 local and city councils, and the Likud in 15. Both groups, however, issued optimistic statements. The election was seen by some as a measure of the popularity of the new prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir. Others said, however, that most local contests were based on local issues.

Chinese to Give More Arms to Arafat

BELING (AP) — China will give emergency military aid to the chief of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, to offset Soviet aid to the Syrian faction of the PLO that has revolted against his leadership, foreign diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The Chinese press agency reported that the Chinese government has decided to provide "emergency material aid" to the Palestine Liberation Organization in response to Mr. Arafat's appeal.

The aid would constitute the second arms package from China since August. The contents, volume and value of the arms aid were not immediately known, but diplomatic sources said it almost certainly included Chinese light and medium artillery, various guns and mortars, grenades, ammunition and other equipment.

For the Record

About 500 demonstrators marched Wednesday to the U.S. Embassy in Manila to demand the removal of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The protest was allowed to march after a Supreme Court decision Tuesday that overruled a government denial of a rally permit; legal sources said it was the first court decision supporting an opposition petition against the government since 1972. (UPI)

Belgian's parliament Wednesday abolished one of the country's most famous laws, its 54-year-old liquor ban, claiming it had fallen into disuse. The 1919 Vandervelde law, named after a leading Socialist politician, prohibited liquor in cafes. (AP)

Bush Pays Surprise Visit to Lebanon, Says Terror Will Not Change Policy

(Compiled from Page 1)

François Mitterrand's visit to Beirut immediately after the attacks.

The commander of a paratroop regiment that has supplied troops for the French contingent in Lebanon reported that more than 60 of his men had volunteered to replace those who died.

Colonel Jean-Claude Cardinal, speaking at his base in the city of Pau in southwestern France, said there were more volunteers than places available.

Some of the individual soldiers, speaking to reporters, said they wanted to help in the rescue work, while others wanted to avenge the killings.

Jumblat Warns of Boycott

The leader of the Lebanese Druze faction, Walid Jumblat, said Wednesday that he might boycott national reconciliation talks if what he said were cease-fire violations by the Lebanese Army continued.

"I may reconsider my participation in the Geneva conference if the cease-fire violations continue," Mr. Jumblat said in a statement released in Damascus and quoted by Reuters.

In Washington, Reagan administration revealed that Grenada's revolutionary council sent the United States a diplomatic note on Monday assuring that U.S. citizens there could have safe passage out, but the Reagan administration didn't believe a word they said and invaded the next day.

"If they had opened their airport, we might have believed them, but they didn't," the White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Wednesday in tracing some of the events that precipitated the invasion of the Caribbean island.

"We were dealing with a chaotic situation. We did not know who was in charge. It was like a floating crap game trying to figure out who to talk with. We did not trust them."

Asked if the United States had taken all possible diplomatic steps,

workers tear at the rubble of the four-story Marine headquarters.

"We are not going to let down our friends because of terror," he said.

Latest figures put the number of U.S. servicemen dead at 216. A French military spokesman said 33 French soldiers were dead, 15 wounded and 5 missing.

U.S. positions east of the Beirut airport came under fire from mortars, small arms and anti-tank

rockets for two hours before Mr. Bush arrived but no marines were wounded, according to their spokesman, Major Robert Jordan.

Major Jordan reported that the shooting stopped after marines returned the fire with mortars. He said the fire came from an area held by anti-government Druze Moslem fighters.

Mr. Bush reaffirmed Washington's commitment to the Lebanese government and said the death of the members of the 1,600-man U.S. contingent would not alter U.S. policy.

"We are not going to let a bunch of insidious terrorist cowards shape the foreign policy of the United States," he said, adding: "It damn sure has not shaken the courage of these men."

The marines stepped up security at the base near the Beirut airport Wednesday, blocking access roads with school buses and oil drums and dumping piles of sand on the main approach.

The Pentagon said that the toll was Sunday's bombing surpassed the loss of life of combat troops on any single day of the Vietnam War.

The biggest single loss ever sustained by the marines was D-Day on June 6, 1944, when 501 marines died.

(Reuters, UP)

Shamir Blames Syria

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel blamed Syria on Wednesday for the attack on U.S. marines in Beirut and said that any capitulation might lead to Soviet domination in the Middle East, United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

"We know who was behind the criminal attack in Beirut," Mr. Shamir said. "It was perpetrated by Syria and by terrorist elements acting under its aegis and enjoying an umbrella of Soviet protection."

Mr. Shamir said his statement came as fighting between his forces and the Lebanese Army flared in the Chouf mountains.

The statement, issued by Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party, said his sides had conveyed the position to Foreign Minister Abd-el-Halim Khaddam of Syria and the Saudi Arabian mediator in the Lebanon conflict, Prince Bandar bin Sultan.

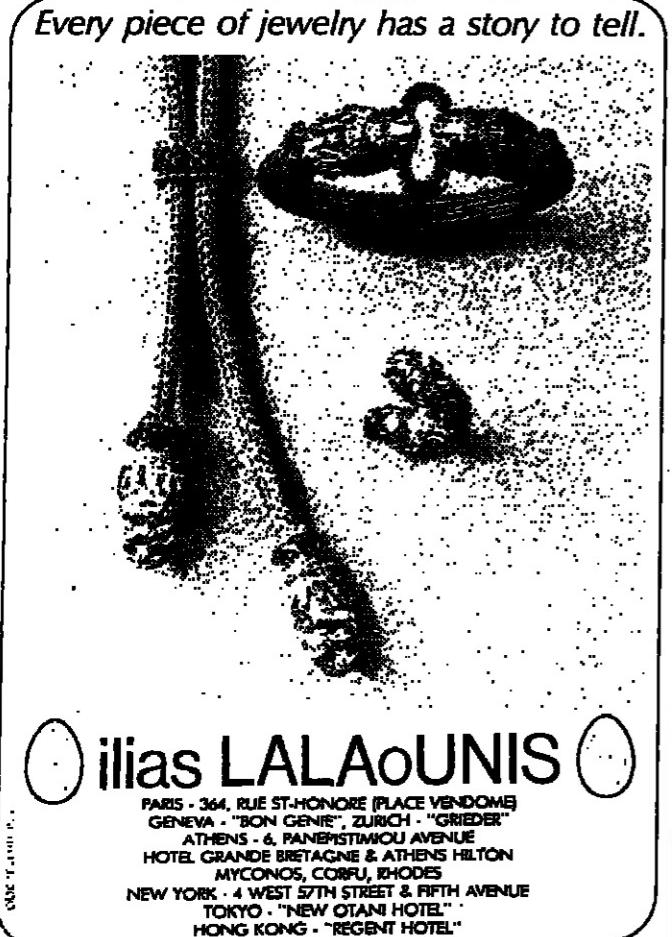
A Lebanese businessman working with Prince Bandar, Rafiq Hariri, has been shuttling between Beirut and Damascus to try to bring the warring sides together in Geneva.

The statement said Mr. Jumblat's warning had also been communicated to the U.S., Soviet and French embassies in the Syrian capital.

The Druze leader is expected to confer with the other two leaders of the Syrian-backed opposition National Salvation Front in Damascus before the conference begins.

The two are former President Suleiman Franjieh, a Maronite Christian, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem.

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.



(Continued from Page 1)

mand to tell Moscow that the Panjshir was under control.

The Russians may also have thought that the truce would keep the Panjshir guerrillas out of action. But that was not the way Mr. Massoud chose to interpret the agreement. While observing the cease-fire in the Panjshir, he has sent his fighters outside the valley to attack Communist targets and help other guerrilla commanders. During my visit, teams of 50 to 100 men were sent to ambush convoys at the Salang Pass to the west and attack positions in Badakhshan and Parwan provinces to the north and south.

According to Mr. Massoud's aides, at least 500 Panjshir guerrillas are operating outside the valley, and more are being sent.

To an extent, however, the truce has sown more dissension in resistance ranks. This was due in part to the poor handling of it by the Panjshir mujahidin at the beginning, when they tried to keep it secret and allowed rumors of a sellout to spread.

Other resistance groups and commanders, including the headquarters of Mr. Massoud's own Jamiat-i-Islami organization in Peshawar, reportedly were not informed of the truce in advance and many still seem confused and suspicious about it. The truce seems better accepted in the areas Mr. Massoud now is trying to organize and consolidate, since people there know his forces are fighting the Russians outside the valley.

A main benefit of the truce for Mr. Massoud, and a reason it so angered some of his rivals, was that it freed him to clear out a hostile concentration of Herat-i-Islami resistance guerrillas from the Andarab area north of the Panjshir and open a route to the north.

Mr. Massoud's aides said guerrillas of the Islamic

fundamentalist grouping often abuse the local populations under their control and ambush Jamiat caravans.

Herat-i-Islami leaders in Peshawar are especially bitter. A spokesman, derisively referring to Mr. Massoud as the "king of the Panjshir," harshly denounced the truce and said it is "condemned even by the mujahidin of the Panjshir." He added with bravado, "Our mujahidin have decided that if there is only one Russian in Afghanistan, we will not lay down our weapons and ammunition."

The sharpest argument from Herat-i-Islami has been that the truce freed Soviet forces to attack mujahidin elsewhere in the country.

Mr. Massoud dismissed the criticism, insisting that the cease-fire "is very beneficial for the jihad of Afghanistan because of our long-range plans." He said that the Herat-i-Islami leaders "do not have any strategy. Their words and actions are mainly based on their emotions."

In the interview, Mr. Massoud said his ultimate goal was "to unite all fronts irrespective of parties." He insisted that "individual leadership is not my goal" and that "one assembly or collective leadership" could head a united front as long as it had "the same plan and goal."

Diplomats, Others Challenge Legality of Grenada Invasion

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The landing of Grenada by U.S. troops is consistent with international law in the view of President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, but critics say it is illegal. Some former State Department lawyers also express skepticism about its legality.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday the purpose of the operation was not only to "protect our own citizens" but also to "help in the restoration of democratic institutions in Grenada," where, he said, "a brutal group of leftist thugs violently seized power."

Mr. Shultz, asked at a news conference to reconcile the invasion with the prohibition in the charter of the Organization of American States against use of armed force against a fellow member, cited a little-known 1981 treaty establishing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, which he said "provides for their collective security."

Grenada is a party to that treaty but the United States is not. The provision Mr. Shultz cited, Article 4, deals with "arrangements for collective security against external aggression," and states that decisions under it "shall be unanimous," which was not the case.

Mr. Shultz did not cite any threat

of external aggression in Grenada. He said the suspicions of Caribbean leaders that the Russians or Cubans had been responsible for the coup in Grenada "is not the basis of this action on our part."

Mr. Shultz suggested that because of the 1981 treaty, the United States was justified in acting without regard to Article 15 of the OAS Charter of 1948, which says: "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state," whether by "armed force" or otherwise.

Both the United States and Grenada are members of the United Nations and the OAS. The United States did not seek advance approval from the OAS for the intervention in Grenada.

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, called the invasion "an act of war" and said the United States did not have a right to "bring in democracy at the point of a bayonet."

While international law experts were reluctant to state conclusively whether the invasion was legal, several expressed skepticism.

In light of the president's press conference remarks last Wednesday that the United States had the right to intervene whenever it felt its interests were threatened, it seems as though the president

thinks he is a law unto himself in this situation," said Professor Abram Chayes of Harvard Law School.

Mr. Chayes was the top lawyer in the State Department under President John F. Kennedy and supplied the legal rationale for the quarantine of Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis.

Others stressed that the international law rules on the issue of force were for all practical purposes unenforceable and so vague, riddled with exceptions and frequently violated by the Soviet Union and others, that they played little role in the world except as a rallying point for public opinion.

But the United States has traditionally sought to act as a model of adherence to rules of law in international affairs and some experts said it might be difficult to justify the Grenada operation without setting a precedent that could be used to justify aggressive actions by others, such as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

OAS Leader Criticizes U.S.
Howard Kurtz of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The chairman of the Organization of American States has called the U.S. invasion of Grenada a clear violation of the group's charter, which specifically prohibits



President Ronald Reagan discusses the reasons for the U.S. invasion of Grenada with the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, left, and Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee and Senate majority leader.

armed intervention by one member state against another. Fernando Salazar Paredes, Bolivia's ambassador to the OAS and chairman of the organization's Permanent Council, or governing body, said: "Any intervention, regardless of the motives, would constitute a violation of the charter. We have only

two alternatives: either to endorse the action or to repudiate it."

Mr. Salazar said officials from Mexico, Nicaragua and several other OAS nations "consider this action to be a breach of one of our most cherished principles, the principle of nonintervention."

He said that the OAS was notified "only after it was a fait accompli, six hours after it was already done."

"This is Grenada today, it could

be any country tomorrow," he said, adding: "It reminds us a little bit of the Dominican Republic," referring to U.S. military intervention in that country in 1965.

He said that the OAS was notified "only after it was a fait accompli, six hours after it was already done."

Dacca Official Supports North-South Dialogue

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A position of movement must be maintained between the nations of the industrialized North and the developing South even though progress on their dialogue has been slowed, according to Bangladesh's foreign minister, Amimur R.S. Doha.

To help that process, Bangladesh has proposed that the industrialized countries and the developing world use a two-phased approach to discuss "areas of agreement" and then "areas where agreement could be reached," the minister said in a recent interview.

Mr. Doha is accompanying the Bangladeshi leader, Lieutenant General Hussein Mohammad Ershad, who took power in a bloodless military coup in March 1982. The general met for one and a half hours Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan and Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam.

Mr. Reagan praised General Ershad for his efforts to emphasize the private sector in the country's economic development efforts. He also praised the leader for Bangladesh's "constructive approach to issues of regional and global concern."

General Ershad said the common view abroad that Bangladesh was a country "with insurmountable problems" perpetually dependent on foreign assistance for its

very survival is a grossly oversimplified, if not biased, view of Bangladesh."

The general also announced that presidential elections would be held in Bangladesh "sometime by the middle of next year" as part of a "gradual process to democratization."

The foreign minister's remarks on North-South relations reflect the move away from a confrontational stance by Third World countries in recent years.

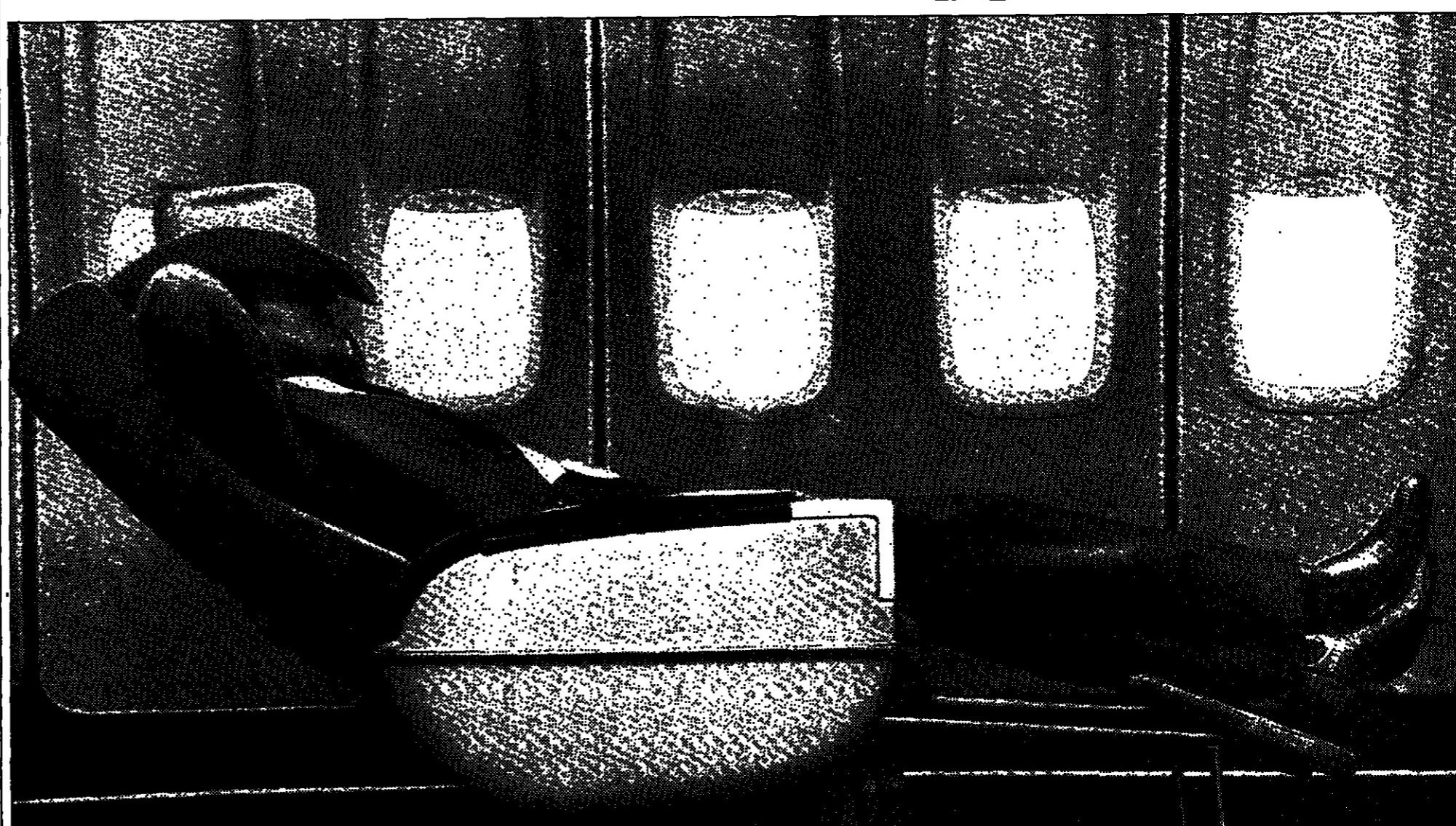
Mr. Doha acknowledged there had been no recent progress in terms of a "transfer of resources from the North to the South," nor was there any progress achieved in beginning negotiations.

"I must admit," he said, "that ought to have. But we must maintain a position of movement."

Mr. Doha reiterated the general philosophical split between the North and the South. As a whole, he said, the position of the industrialized countries is that development cannot take place until there is an economic recovery. The position of the developing countries, including Bangladesh, is that recovery is not possible without development.

"We are now awaiting responses from the North, namely the United States," he said. "The U.S. role is critical in enabling the whole process of negotiations to proceed."

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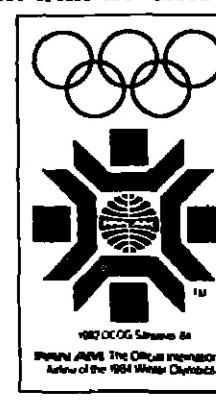
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Threat in Grenada?

None Has Been Demonstrated

A hypothetical threat to American lives, a claim of anarchy and a plea from West Indian neighbors are being served up to justify an invasion of Grenada by American forces, with token help from six Caribbean allies.

If there were really a threat to U.S. citizens, a rescue would be justified. But no threat has been demonstrated. And the invaders are not behaving like a land-and-leave rescue team. If order and authority had truly collapsed in Grenada, a summons to restore them would be worth considering. But no such chaos has yet been demonstrated. And the invaders are not just protecting life and property.

The Marines and Rangers were sent to topple a distasteful new regime, led in President Reagan's view by a gang of "leftist things." If that regime was implanted with Cuban and Soviet help, its overthrow might be worth the human and political cost. But the case made for this radical surgery invites a different judgment: that a frustrated administration acted not because it is right or necessary, only desirable and doable.

Grenada is a speck of island with 110,000 inhabitants, where leftists seized power in 1979. This month their leader, Maurice Bishop, was deposed and executed by more radical colleagues who evidently feared his drift toward moderation.

This progression of events plainly alarmed other West Indian ministers as well as Jamaica and Barbados. They are weak and poor and their right-of-center regimes feared that Grenada, aided by Cuba and the Soviet Union, would infect the region with militant leftism. The fears are real, and if there were clear evidence of Cuban or Soviet intervention, there would be a case for U.S. intervention.

But no such evidence has been invoked. The concern for 1,000 Americans, most of them

students at a medical school, seems to have been speculative. Their evacuation, in any case, does not require an occupation.

Just as vaguely, Secretary of State George Shultz spoke of "an atmosphere of violent uncertainty." However accurate, that condition is a flimsy warrant for invasion.

The deed is political. It promises to rid the Caribbean of a pro-Soviet gnat. And it demonstrates to radicals in Central America that only logistics, not laws or treaties, will determine the means the United States is ready to employ against them.

Secretary Shultz finds legal justification in a minor treaty that some West Indian nations adopted in 1981. But his reading strains the language. The governing law for members of the Organization of American States is the 1947 Rio pact, which prohibits the use of force. It binds the United States as well as Grenada, and in fact was invoked by President Reagan to criticize Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Grenada should be a military pushover, and the American troops may, as promised, leave soon and let others decide its future. But what is feasible cannot be the only standard of what is advisable, not if Cuba and the Soviet Union and other nations are to be held to account for respecting international frontiers. Without such a standard, there would be no end to the wars fought to topple "things."

If President Reagan deserves the benefit of any doubt in Grenada, it is the possibility that Cuba and the Soviet Union had indeed moved, with only modest investments of men and weaponry, to establish a puppet regime that would give them bases for other operations. But if that were clear, why was it not proved, or even asserted?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

... And Gunboat Images Remain

Anxiety surged immediately when the radio came on with the word that marines had landed on Grenada. There was the fear that something precipitate and ill-fated had been launched to compensate for the recent losses and frustrations in Beirut and elsewhere. There was a sense that the president had spent the last few days under extraordinarily draining conditions of duty and personal stress.

But what has happened in the eastern Caribbean ministris where military men made a bloody coup earlier this month? It turned out that for three days the administration had pondered an appeal from six former British colonies to move with them against a regime that had first alarmed them by leaving left and then had terrified them by perpetrating a blood bath. To answer this appeal and to head off harm to U.S. citizens, the administration said, it had joined the six for a brief mission.

With the troops ashore, let us hope that the toll will remain minimal among the attacking force — and among the defenders too. Some Americans will rejoice that the United States has finally recaptured a seemingly lost capacity for great-power military response — that it has flashed a warning signal to Nicaragua and the other sources of its torment. But the sending

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Force in the Caribbean

The United States and its Caribbean allies are in breach of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Mr. Reagan has produced no evidence to show that Soviet influence was reaching a level at which Grenada was in danger of becoming a fully fledged satellite to which the Soviet Union would be irrevocably committed. Yet some good can still be salvaged from the enterprise if Grenada is quickly returned to constitutional government. The fact that the United States has shown itself willing to use force, though it could exacerbate the situation, may provide a useful salutary warning in some quarters.

—The Times (London).

By not wasting time and acting with speed, President Reagan hopes to nip in the bud the dangers of another potential Cuba. Of course there are military and political dangers. But safety is not attained by doing nothing, and if the operations are successful it will mark a setback to Cuban and Soviet expansionist aims. That is something we should welcome.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Moscow is the last government to teach Mr. Reagan anything about respect for the independence of states. The invasion of Afghanistan is an example that should instill some discretion in the Kremlin. Having often wanted

ed to respect democratic principles, the United States has allowed entire populations to be submitted to regimes they did not wish. Morality and politics have never mixed, and force sometimes is peace's best trump.

—La Libre Belgique (Brussels).

We'll straighten things out on tiny Grenada with its menacing, 10,000-foot runway and its even more menacing Communist proximity to Caribbean democracies. Bully! That's the way to encourage freedom! If the excuses don't seem sufficient, quick, invent some!

—The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Beirut Explosions

The United States and France cannot abandon their commitment to peace in Lebanon despite the terrorist bombings of their military installations. If they, along with the other units of the peacekeeping force, should become intimidated by the attacks and weary of their thankless role, and withdraw, Lebanon almost certainly would explode. It is evident who will profit if the peacekeeping force pulls out.

President Reagan's decision to reinforce the Marines in Lebanon is correct. And Japan should be grateful to the troops of these nations for their efforts to maintain stability in the Middle East.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

FROM OUR OCT. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Rich Man, Poor Man

LONDON — Hostility to the automobile was freely ventilated at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor presided over a conference of delegates called by the Road Union. A resolution was passed demanding fresh legislation to deal with the automobile traffic. The Duke of Northumberland, in supporting the resolution, said: "I agree as to the selfishness which has been shown by the rich. It has been a very great shock to some of us to find how selfish some rich people can be and how little they can care for the interests of their poorer neighbors. I don't believe you will ever get over these difficulties unless you have the right for certain definite offenses to confiscate an automobile for so many months."

1938: Lunt, Fontanne Visit Russia

PARIS — The American theatre is not likely to equal the excellence of the Soviet theatre because "America can't afford it," in the opinion of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, pre-movie couple of the stage who arrived in Paris after a "busman's holiday" in Scandinavia and Russia. Mr. Lunt was unable to repress enthusiasm for things theatrical in Leningrad and Moscow. "Imagine rehearsing two years for a play," Mr. Lunt said. "That's the sort of thing they're doing in Russia today. What American producer could afford it? And what American producer could afford to present dramas with the magnificence of care and costume lavished on Soviet plays? ... Such perfection in the theatre I never expected to find anywhere."

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Circumstances Explain Reagan's Decision to Invade

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Presidents, like the rest of us, sometimes run into streaks of bad luck, and this clearly is one of those times for President Reagan.

Just when he thought he could have a golfing holiday with Secretary of State George Shultz in Georgia — a silly idea, since golf is not a holiday but an agony — he was stalled in the night by the disaster that befell the marines in Beirut.

On top of this, some poor soul crashed the gate at the golf course in the hope of telling Mr. Reagan his troubles. By Sunday the president was back in Washington, not only dealing with the Beirut tragedy but also planning an invasion of the island of Grenada.

This is not a weekend the president is likely to forget. It may even be a weekend he is likely to remember when he thinks about running for another four years. "I have to say," he told reporters when he came back, "that I don't know of anything that is worse than the job I have, and having to make the calls I have to make" to the families of the victims in Beirut.

Then, on the same weekend, with hundreds of thousands of people in Britain, West Germany and elsewhere protesting against his plans to place medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, he had to decide what to do about the crisis in Grenada. And he did decide, as in Lebanon, to send in the marines.

It was a hard call. He was treaty-bound by the United Nations Charter not to do the so. The Rio Treaty, signed by the United States, states:

"All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or in any other manner inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations."

Mr. Reagan checked with the British, who used to govern Grenada and still have a governor-general

there. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher advised against an American invasion, but the president ordered the invasion anyway in the belief that American lives were at stake there, though there was little evidence that this was true.

It is easy to say that legally the president was wrong, but probably unfair to say he was not right in the circumstances. Unfortunately, this is not a world of law. The president was condemned for not anticipating and protecting the marines in Lebanon. He would have been condemned all the more if he had not acted to protect the lives of the Americans in Grenada, even if the Americans there were not in danger, he would have been mocked around

the world, viciously in Moscow, and also in the Western Hemisphere for not defending U.S. interests.

It is not easy to defend Mr. Reagan's conduct or misconduct of foreign affairs, but in this particular occasion he had a problem, and to be fair, it is hard to say he did not make the right move — or to fault Mr. Shultz, who went to great lengths to explain in a trembling voice why he thought the invasion was necessary.

Consider the opposite: Suppose, after the disaster and humiliation in Beirut, the president had allowed this latest Communist coup in Grenada to succeed. Even if the Americans there were not in danger, he would have been mocked around the world, viciously in Moscow, and also in the Western Hemisphere for not defending U.S. interests.

It is the secretary of state who is an honest decent man. He did not pretend that the invasion was an easy or even a legal exercise. He appeared before reporters and gave a chronological account of the Grenada problem, answered their questions and defended his skipper. He only

argued that under the circumstances the invasion was necessary, and promised that the U.S. troops would withdraw within a day.

Probably this will not satisfy Congress, or the press, or the allies. But you have to make allowance for the element of accident, like the bombing in Beirut or the sudden crisis in Grenada.

How do you handle such things? The men of politics who come forward to decide are obviously in trouble. The president does not have the vaguest idea about how to get out of the mess in Lebanon, or out of his \$200-billion deficit this year at home, and neither do the Democrats who are giving him a hard time both at home and abroad. But for the moment, a little time and understanding is needed on both sides.

The New York Times

The Man Whose Fall Brought Events to a Head

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK — Maurice Bishop, the Marxist prime minister of Grenada who was killed last week, was a London-trained lawyer influenced by the black civil-rights movement of the 1960s, who came to believe that a revolutionary society would solve the problems of the poor Caribbean nation.

Tall and resonant-voiced, Mr. Bishop, who was 39, said in August that he wanted to build a new kind of postcolonial society providing basic human needs.

"But I don't think that can be done in the system we have got now," he said, "which, as far as I am concerned, is inherently exploitative."

Mr. Bishop's movement appealed to younger people because it held out the hope of change, and it came to have wide support in the years of Prime Minister Eric Gairy, who was not a popular leader.

Mr. Bishop promised a compu-

tion-free, constitutional society. Once in power, however, he failed to hold elections, stifled the press and prohibited effective opposition.

By last summer, many Grenadians were concerned about the number of political detainees as well as the large number of Cuban and Soviet diplomats and technicians. Libya and North Korea also opened embassies.

Mr. Bishop came from a well-to-do family that had prospered in the hotel industry. His father, Rupert Bishop, was killed in 1973 by the police during an anti-Gairy rally.

Mr. Bishop studied law in London. It was there that he became more radical. In 1970, Mr. Bishop returned to Grenada and began practicing law in association with Bernard Coard, who became his deputy prime minister and who is

thought to have plotted his overthrow last week.

While practicing law, Mr. Bishop became a champion of the interests of the poor, organizing strikes just before Grenada became independent on Feb. 7, 1974. An early leader of the New Jewel Movement, Mr. Bishop was elected to Parliament in 1976. He seized power in 1979 while Mr. Gairy was out of the country.

Once in power, Mr. Bishop readily accepted aid from Cuba, whose leader, Fidel Castro, had deeply impressed him as a youth. Canada, Venezuela and Western European nations also gave assistance.

Cuba's largest project in Grenada was the construction of an airport for the tourist industry. The United States was critical of the airport, saying it would be large enough to handle Soviet or Cuban warplanes.

In his years in power, Mr. Bishop was chilly toward the United States. But last spring, he went to Washington, trying to explain his policies. At the same time, he announced the formation of a commission to write a new constitution.

Some diplomats in Barbados suggested that Soviet and Cuban advisers had brought about Mr. Bishop's downfall for fear that he might try to restore constitutional government. Mr. Bishop had been criticized by Mr. Coard for supporting private industry to help shore up the island's economy.

Much personal sympathy for Mr. Bishop lingered on the island, even among his critics. Alister Hughes, a reporter whose paper was closed by Mr. Bishop, called the prime minister "a dedicated Grenadian." But critics said they thought Mr. Bishop was losing control of his revolution.

The New York Times

An Impasse on Missiles That Hurts Both Sides

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Demonstrations against deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe have not pledged categorically to break off the negotiations if deployment begins. And if the apparent ineffectiveness of anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe has finally disillusioned Moscow of the notion that deployment can be prevented by public protests, the Russians may be induced to make the best deal they can.

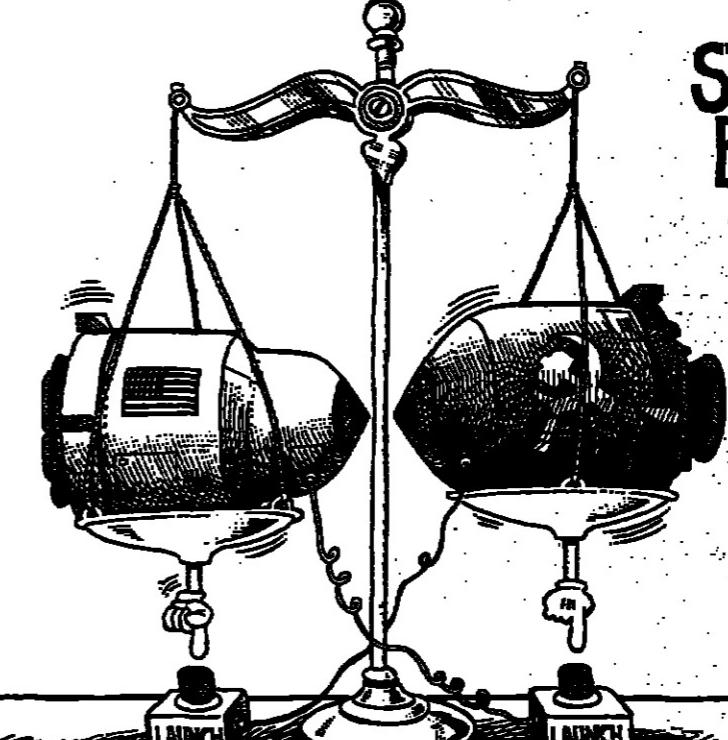
The United States has pledged to begin deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in December if no agreement is reached by then to reduce the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. Such an agreement, the United States insists, must be based on rough equality in medium-range weapons.

Moscow has pledged not to enter an agreement that allows deployment of any U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, since these could reach the Soviet Union. It is committed to responding in kind when and if such deployment begins.

Neither side shows the slightest willingness to back away from these pledges. Each hopes, no doubt, that the other will give in. But the primary reason each is adamant is the fear that if it yields it will be perceived by the other as weak — the loser in a high-level game of chicken.

It is hard to understand, after 40 years of Cold War and the arms race, how either superpower could think the other lacking in will. But both apparently fear that some last-minute compromise would cause the other to harder its terms; and President Reagan has repeatedly said he does not expect Moscow to bargain seriously until after U.S. deployment begins.

Not only will both superpowers then literally threaten each other with intermediate-range missiles, a highly destabilizing development — the difficulties of reaching an agreement at Geneva also may be compounded;



and the escalation of suspicion and ill will — of which both sides already have plenty — will have further darkened Soviet-American relations.

Is this familiar Cold War ritual of action and reaction really necessary once again? Must each side keep on playing chicken, when agreement is in the interest of both?

Mr. Reagan has already gone further in seeking an agreement that that probably ever expected to find

U.S. Pilots Are Flying More, Raising Questions on Safety

By Sara Fritz
and Robert A. Rosenblatt
Los Angeles Times Service.

WASHINGTON — In the brave new world of deregulation, many of the nation's commercial airline pilots are being assigned to spend more hours in the cockpit than in less competitive times.

Industry executives and federal safety regulators insist that this trend will have no impact on passenger safety. Federal records show no increase in accidents since the government began to dismantle airline regulation in 1978, allowing companies more freedom to set routes and fares.

But leaders of the Air Line Pilots Association, whose 31,000 members represent flight crews of most major carriers, argue that some airlines are lowering the margin of safety by forcing their pilots to work fatiguing schedules.

"Taking off with a crew that's tired is increasing the risk of something happening," says Richard Tickner, a Los Angeles-based pilot who is on strike against Continental Airlines. "Then, what if you encounter bad weather and throw in a minor mechanical problem? It's a cumulative thing."

Because of economic pressures affecting the industry and because federal safety standards give the airlines considerable leeway to increase pilot workload, there does not seem much the pilots can do, except strive to arouse enough public concern to pressure the airlines to return to the old work schedules.

The debate over pilot working hours arose amid growing concern in Congress that the federal government may not be doing enough to monitor safety. Because of Reagan administration budget cuts, the Federal Aviation Administration, which oversees the airlines, does its work with 100 fewer safety and maintenance inspectors than it had in 1980.

Fewer inspectors mean "fewer ramp checks, fewer in-flight checks and less surveillance," said Representative Norman Mineta, Demo-

crat of California, whose Aviation Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee plans hearings next month on the FAA cutbacks.

Pilots' hours always have been a key bargaining issue between unions and management, and 75 hours a month became a standard.

By contrast, the FAA says it is safe for pilots on major airlines to fly up to 100 hours a month.

Now that deregulation allows new, nonunion companies paying lower wages to enter the business, older carriers have been under great pressure to trim costs by getting more work from their pilots.

Since August 1981, the union has agreed to increase pilots' monthly hours for seven major carriers.

Delta Air Lines pilots have agreed to fly 78 hours a month, up from 75, and Eastern Airlines, which is having serious financial problems, recently raised its maximum flying hours to 85 a month from 80.

At Continental, pilots went on strike after the airline filed a bankruptcy petition, canceled its union contracts and reduced salaries. The pilots now operating Continental's reduced routes are flying a maximum of 83 hours a month with a minimum rest period of nine hours, compared with the old union rules calling for 75 hours and a minimum rest period of 10 hours and 45 minutes.

Most new nonunion carriers such as New York Air routinely exceed 85 hours, according to the union. New York Air will not discuss flight time.

"We feel the work hours of our pilots are appropriate," said Theresa Burt, director of public relations. "We don't feel there's anything unusual or anything that places the slightest bit of strain on any of our pilots."

Airline management and the pilots were at odds over working hours and rest periods, even before deregulation. Top pilots, who earn up to \$140,000 a year and get an average of two weeks off each month, often have been accused of featherbedding. Because most pi-

lots cluster all of their flying hours in a two-week period, many of them have so much time off that they can supplement their incomes by operating other businesses.

For their part, the pilots argue that the airlines have gone so far in compressing their schedules that they do not always get enough sleep when they are on a trip. They add that pilots routinely spend two hours working on the ground, poring over flight plans and training manuals, for every hour of flying time.

Pilots who fly from Los Angeles to New York, for example, complain that they are often tired on the return trip because they cannot get enough sleep on the East Coast.

"I get off duty at 7 P.M. in New York City and have to return to work at 6 A.M. the following morning," said Mr. Tickner, the Continental pilot. "That sounds like enough time to sleep, but I can't go right to sleep because it's still afternoon back in Los Angeles, where I came from."

Among commuter airline pilots, for whom there is no formal limit on monthly flying hours or on the number of daily takeoffs and landings, complaints of fatigue are even more frequent. Airline industry sources say commuter companies are asking for tighter regulations to improve the reputation of their segment of the industry, which has had a dramatic increase in traffic since the major carriers abandoned many routes.

"The biggest problem is in the commuter industry," said a spokesman for Senator Nancy Landau Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican and chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. "Those guys are just trashed."

The FAA began a stepped-up surveillance and inspection program at commuter airlines in 1980, an effort that has reduced the accident rate sharply. It is expected to publish new regulations for the commuter industry in November.



ROYAL WELCOME — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher leads King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga to review an honor guard at the Foreign Office in London.

Rights Group Assails Manipulation of Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Amnesty International accused governments Wednesday of covering up instances of torture, killings and human rights abuses in some countries while using such violations elsewhere for political purposes.

"Statements about human rights have been misused to make political propaganda," the London-based human rights monitoring group said in its annual report.

Among the examples it cited were reporting of the situation in Poland by Soviet news organizations, statements by U.S. officials on Central America and the sudden focus by Britain on torture and disappearances in Argentina during the war over the Falklands Islands.

The report said at least 1,600 political and other prisoners were put to death in 42 countries in 1982 but "the real total was certainly higher." It also detailed cases of executions, torture and political imprisonment in 117 countries.

In El Salvador, the group said it believed that all branches of the security forces were involved in a "systematic and widespread program of torture, abduction and individual and mass killings of men, women and children."

The report blamed official security units in Guatemala for thou-

sands of political killings and disappearances last year. Similar abuses increased in Honduras and were again reported in Argentina, it added.

In Europe, it noted the imprisonment of conscientious objectors to military service in East and West Germany, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and the Soviet Union. The report also referred to an increase of allegations of torture of prisoners in Italy and Spain.

Amnesty said it regarded the 624 executions officially announced in Iran in 1982 as a minimum figure. "Whipping and amputation of limbs continued to be officially sanctioned punishments for certain crimes," the report said.

Executions were also reported in Iraq. Some were imposed for political offenses after trials that lacked basic legal safeguards, it added.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Chinese Communist Purge Starts With Attacks on Party Reformers

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China is beginning its purge of Communist Party ranks with strong attacks not on leftist radicals, the campaign's principal target, but on liberals who are accused of going too far in their criticism of going too far in their criticism of the party and in their calls for political and economic reform.

The liberals, mostly social scientists, writers, artists and other intellectuals, are accused by party leaders of spreading spiritual pollution, a broad term that encompasses bourgeois decadence and excludes Marxist philosophies, and of thus undermining the country's commitment to socialism.

The immediate emphasis in China's ideological "rectification" will, as a result, be on what Communist Party leaders term the "right" — the liberals — rather than the Maoists who remain deeply embedded in the party, government and the arts and in development of the social sciences.

Deng's approach is "hit the right to smash the left," a veteran liberal political observer said, recounting the numerous feints Mr. Deng has made since 1978 in breaking firmly with Mao's radicalism and propelling the country on a course of political reform.

The army, the bastion of Maoist orthodoxy, has been increasingly alarmed by recent trends, and the attacks on liberals may be intended to make the anti-leftist campaign more acceptable to the public.

As party leaders drew up the plans for the campaign, the Liberation Army Daily had inveighed against those "poisoning the minds of a large number of young people" and leading them to question the party's leadership and doubt "the certain triumph of communism."

While Mr. Deng's basic philosophy and policies become the new political orthodoxy.

As evidence, they cited the list of documents, preponderantly moderate and pragmatic, including two speeches by Mr. Deng and none by Mao, that will provide the theoretical basis for the "rectification campaign" as the party calls the purge.

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Yet, the party's criticism is reminiscent, though less harsh, of that of the Cultural Revolution and of earlier anti-rightist campaigns that made radical leftists the major force in Chinese politics until well after Mao's death in 1976.

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writers, philosophers, economists, social scientists and newspaper editors, a number of whom hold senior posts in the party or government.

The aim of the attacks appears to be to make the liberals conform rather than to purge them, as will happen to diehard Maoists who rose to power during the Cultural Revolution or who have opposed Mr. Deng's policies in the past five years.

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Russians Revive East-West Quarrel By Proposing UNESCO Press Curbs

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union has called for international curbs on press freedom as part of a "new world information and communication order" that would give governments control over the flow of news and information.

The proposal came in a draft resolution circulated in the first day of the 22nd General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which is being attended by representatives of more than 160 countries.

The draft urges UNESCO to draw up a list of "mass media organs" whose reporting has violated guidelines that the organization laid down in a 1978 declaration and that most Western governments criticized as hostile to Western concepts of freedom of the press.

Underlining the "special responsibility" of the press for promoting "peace and the progress of peoples," the draft asks member countries to "ban the mass media for building up world tension and disseminating tendentious and slanderous messages that sow the seeds of alienation and enmity."

Western diplomats and media representatives attending the meeting said the introduction of the proposal at the start of a six-week conference meant the Soviet Union intended to undertake a major drive with the aid of some developing countries to win UNESCO backing for greater governmental control over the news.

They said the draft resolution ended

STYLE

U.S. Embassy Rings Out in Harmony

By Jean Rafferty

International Herald Tribune

The honeyed harmonies of "Sweet Adeline" floating over the lush private gardens of the Faubourg-St. Honoré can be heard by diplomatic invitation only.

Barbershop music may have humble origins, but the newest quartet in town has an extra-special "impressario" — Marie Galbraith, wife of Evan Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France.

Known informally as "Bootsie's Barbershop Boys" after Mrs. Galbraith's nickname, the group — more properly a barbershop chorus of 16 — has entertained at official parties in the ambassador's residence and was sent as her "quintessentially American" contribution to the Quai d'Orsay's welcoming picnic for the new diplomats at the Château de Neuville outside Paris.

"We were most in view on the Fourth of July," Mrs. Galbraith said, "when they sang in front of 3,000 people in the garden at the Independence Day party."

The idea for a barbershop group sprang from her wish to liven up official entertaining in the ambassador's residence, an imposing mansion that once belonged to the Rothschild family and was completed in 1850 by Visconti, the architect responsible for Napoleon's tomb in the Invalides.

"I grew up in a musical family," she said. "My mother was one of seven children, and each one had a piano and played a musical instrument. Thirty of us — aunts, uncles, grandparents — used to sing together in four-part harmony at family gatherings."

"Singing in harmony puts you in a really good mood," she said. "One might be tired from traveling, or arguing, but getting the perfect blend that is so gorgeous makes you feel superb and brings people together."

With the help of newspaper ads and the embassy bulletin board she soon came up with a nucleus group



Marie Galbraith leads her group of barbershop singers outside the U.S. Embassy.

of five under the direction of pianist and lead singer, Stacey MacAdams, 45, musical director of the Hollywood Savoy, an American cabaret-restaurant in Paris, who has a solid background in American musical theater. He toured for two years as Motil the tailor in the international touring company of "Fiddler on the Roof," played in the Broadway comedy "Twigs," and the Tony Award-winning musical "Raisin."

Now up to 16, the rest of the group is more or less evenly divided among embassy personnel, U.S. businessmen and lawyers, and professional musicians, who range from a Scottish opera singer to a Mexican tap dancer.

It is just this disparity that endears them to Mrs. Galbraith. "The marvelous thing about singing," she said, "is that people so love what they're doing, they can't help but be friends."

For some it is the first chance to sing harmony since college days. Boynton Rawlings, a lawyer, was head of Princeton's Tiger Tones and Bob Williams, an oil prospector, was one of Yale's famed Whiffenpoofs. Mrs. Galbraith sang with Vassar's Goldusters, then formed a trio with two friends and performed on radio, for Red Cross

benefits, on a trans-Atlantic liner and around Europe.

"If you strike the harmony really right, it causes a resonance in the body which controls tears. Call it beauty, or whatever, but it is a very definite physical reaction and very definitely connected to the emotions. It's terribly satisfying when you produce the right harmony and the right blend. It has a riveting effect."

Barbershop singing may be thought of as typically American — the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America with headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma, has over 30,000 members and holds

a tap dance step or two on occasion, might be a full-fledged participant. "I sing with them sometimes, but on the Fourth of July, which is my birthday, I couldn't sing because I had laryngitis."

Barbershop singing may be thought of as typically American — the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America with headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma,

have passed since Christofle silversmiths made a mahogany bed that contained 640 pounds (290 kilos) of sterling silver.

At each of its corners stood a life-size figure of a nude woman with a head of real hair. As the Indian prince rested, a clockwork mechanism set off a music box and the arms of the silver statue moved up and down waving fans.

Today there are still rich princes and princesses and Christofle still caters to their dreams. Saudi Arabians appoint their palaces with gold-plated sterling hollowware and flatware. Their wives commission

sterling perfume cases, encrusted with precious stones, inlaid with gold and filled with crystal flacons.

Even the whole Saudi Arabian Navy dines with Christofle silver-plated flatware.

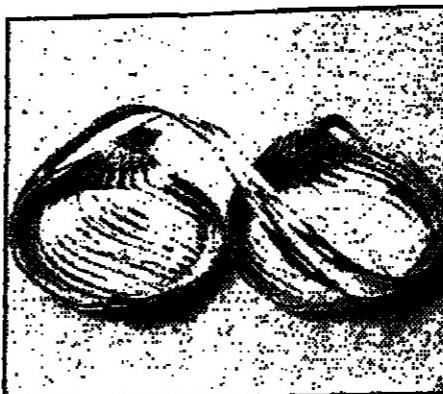
Albert Bouillet, president and chairman of the board, and his brother, Henri Bouillet, director of art and design, today lead the fifth generation of the foremost family of French silversmiths.

In 1830 Joseph Albert Bouillet, a Paris jeweler, and his brother-in-law, Charles Christofle, son of a silk merchant from Lyons, formed a partnership and opened their first factory in the Marais quarter of Paris. Purchasing the rights to an electroplating technique in 1841,

they started mass-producing and exporting silver-plated flatware, or



Examples of Christofle's versatility: gift over bronze eagle motif, 1860, and from the early 1900s, art nouveau.



A silversmith engraves an intricate design.

For 153 Years Cristofle Has Created Silverware That Caters to Fashions, Function and Fantasies

By Kyle Jarrard

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One hundred years have passed since Christofle silversmiths made a mahogany bed that contained 640 pounds (290 kilos) of sterling silver.

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exporting silver-plated flatware, or

cutlery, and hollowware, which includes such tableware as serving dishes and tea and coffee pots.

Some of Christofle's earliest works were designed for King Louis-Philippe, to whom the silversmiths were appointed *fournisseurs* or supplier. Assorted flatware and table accessories belonging to the "Citizen King" mark the advent of the "dining room," a relatively recent invention. When the middle class began decorating their tables, a bourgeois art form was established.

Henri Bouillet, nephew and successor of Charles Christofle, actively participated in the industrial revolution, creating sumptuous pieces for numerous international exhibitions. It was at this time that Napoléon III began demanding satisfaction for his expensive taste for silver. (The company's table service for Maximilian of Hapsburg, echo perhaps the most ornate epoch in the history of silverware.)

Before the U.S. market, Henri Bouillet admits, remains to be conquered. In January 1984 the first Christofle store will open on New York's Madison Avenue.

An artistic calm began with the geometric simplicity of art deco.

Albert Bouillet, the honorary president of Christofle, took over his father's operations in 1922 and

were largely sold through Baccarat, but we feel it is now time to have our trademark moved up front on the street," he said.

Christofle maintains dozens of stores at home and abroad, supplied by two major production sites in France as well as smaller factories in São Paulo and Buenos Aires. In 1982 raw materials totalled 412 tons of nickel silver; largely from New Caledonia, and 16 tons of sterling silver. With 50 percent of sales overseas, Christofle is the number one exporter of silver-plated flatware and hollowware in the world.

Before a piece of flatware is silver-plated, it is polished and repolished at least 50 times by hand. A final inspection sends 20 percent of the pieces back to be retouched a final time. "One Hundred Years of French Silver," an exhibition of original period pieces from 1830 to 1930, has been taken from the Christofle-Bouillet Museum in France and is on display in New York, Washington and Boston.

Through the end of the year the museum pieces will be on exhibit in Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and Atlanta.

A New York Classic Attracts Left Bank Shoppers

By Sherry Romeo

International Herald Tribune

The French call the look *bon chic bon genre*, and in the United States one word says it all: preppie.

Both of these classic styles have a uniform, of course, and often, especially with the youngish preppie, it is accessorized with a Coach handbag. These conservatively designed bags are now frequently seen on the streets of Paris, and not as an accompaniment to the tourist look, but over the shoulders of French women — because they can buy them on the Left Bank.

The irony is that the Americans who had the gall to invade the Gauls did not come to conquer but to make a point — a fashion point, and not so much to the French as to retailers in the United States.

In 1977 Lillian and Miles Cahn,

owners of Coach Leatherware, found American buyers overlooked their bags because, Mr. Cahn says, "they didn't think our designs were chic enough. They were so impressed by what the French were doing that we set out to show them that even the Parisians with all of their style would be happy to buy a

who started off working in a wallet factory that he ultimately bought. That was 21 years ago. The Coach name came into being because the Cahns thought "it seemed to go with leather."

Mrs. Cahn says she works at the factory three days a week and then frets that it does not sound as if the contents had disintegrated, while the leather remained intact."

The Cahns stamp every item with: "Made in New York City, U.S.A." and use only American cowhide leather, "the same leather you make baseball gloves with," Mr. Cahn notes. "You can see every stretch mark, vein, tick bite, even brand mark," adds his wife. "And no animal is killed for leather. These were all killed for meat."

They seem to have boundless enthusiasm about their business. "We live and breathe leather," Mrs. Cahn said.

Leather art is on the walls and table tops of their factory and totally occupies one separate room. But the Cahns have even bigger plans; they have a space under construction that will be a U.S. leather museum projected to open in late 1984.

They even "recycle" the factory's leather scraps to schools through New York's Cultural Affairs Committee.

While the Cahns are candid and forthcoming about their business, they zealously guard the details of their private lives. They will say only that they have been married about 37 years and have two daughters, both involved in the family business. One directs the six retail stores, the other heads the leather museum.

The Coach factory is one of the few left in Manhattan. To commemorate this, the Cahns published a book in 1977, "The Factory, Portrait of a Leathergood Factory in Downtown New York City."

The company's headquarters and factory are located on the fringe of New York's garment district. Mrs. Cahn's ninth-floor office is the company's sales area, a cozy space with Persian rugs, green plants, leather sculptures, polished wood floors and walls festooned with Coach products. Two floors above is the factory and Miles Cahn's office, a glass wall away from the workers.

Concentrating more on the exotic and delicate flavors for the connoisseur is G. Smith and Sons, The Snuff Centre, at 74 Charing Cross Road, London. Also long established — as are almost all snuff dealers — they first set up shop at Seven Dials, London, in 1869.

Vivian Rose, who married into the Smith family, is now in control. An acknowledged authority on snuff and an inspired blender, Rose was a founder member of the Society of Snuff Grinders, Blenders and Purveyors in 1963. He, too, has noticed renewed interest in snuff.

It is Rose's theory that snuff was helped out of fashion by the introduction of the white handkerchief toward the end of the 19th century.

"It can leave a small stain. It washes out, but then are those who find it distasteful," Mr. Rose said.

He sells special brightly colored handkerchiefs for the use of "snuffers" as, indeed, did most tobacconists up to the end of the 1930s. His favorite snuff has a sandalwood ingredient, "but from time to time one takes a different blend according to mood and the occasion."

Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany, relaxes with Coca-Cola and British snuff which an enthusiastic sniffer from Wellington, Somerset, quite understands. "German snuff is all right, nice enough, but different. It is, one might say — 'he groeps for the right word — "rather like soap."

Cerry Young is a snuff taker. Menthol 99 is his choice, and he declares it is not only pleasant but has rid him of his hay fever and catarrh.

Concentrating more on the exotic and delicate flavors for the con-

By Estelle Holt

International Herald Tribune

Snuff is back in fashion.

Last year England produced 50,000 pounds (approximately 22,730 kilos) of the stuff, of which half went abroad, mostly to the United States and Germany. Retail sales at home topped £5 million (about \$7.5 million), and since snuff is cheap, that could mean more than a half million snuff taken in Britain.

These figures are quoted by Jerry Jones of J. & H. Wilson, the famous snuff makers of Sheffield, which celebrated its 200th anniversary this year. The firm has an annual turnover of £1 million worth of snuff at home and abroad, and until recently it always considered the bulk of its customers came from the upper age groups. But a recent advertising campaign aimed at the fashionable young, offering free samples in magazines and the actor programs, pulled in 1,500 retakes.

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noisseur is G. Smith and Sons, The Snuff Centre, at 74 Charing Cross Road and costing mainly under £2, includes "Royal Cardinal, a blend of North American and Oriental tobaccos perfumed with the purest Tongue essences; "Café Royal (the most expensive at £2.26 an ounce) "specifally manufactured from a blend of North American and Oriental tobaccos, specially treated before grinding to release its natural aroma. White Cardinal, a choice blend of Commonwealth tobaccos, lightly flavored with menthol and a background of finest Mediterranean fruit and English flower essences."

"Attar of Roses, a full-bodied but mild snuff, delightfully flavored with Bulgarian Attar of Roses, perfect after dinner."

Rose's office has a map of the British Isles with pins stuck in to show the retailers who stock his snuffs. They predominate in the West. "Perhaps they are more leisurely there and have time to savor snuff," he said. But could this new fashion be dangerous? David Simpson of the anti-tobacco pressure group ASH said it could lead to new nicotine addicts.

In February 1980, the addiction research unit at the Institute of Psychiatry in London gave the opinion, however, that snuff could "save more lives and avoid more ill health than any other preventive measure likely to be available well into the 21st century."

Of course it is tobacco and therefore satisfies the need of the nicotine addict, but, as one doctor wrote: "Since snuff is inhaled raw, there is no tar, no carbon monoxide and no other poisonous gas. That means no added risk of lung cancer, and the risks of other smoking-associated diseases may also be reduced."

Rose's list of snuffs, obtainable

SCIENCE

Further Artificial Heart Implants Stalled

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — Nearly a year after Dr. Barney B. Clark was rushed to the University of Utah Medical Center for an artificial heart implant, and seven months after his death, a moratorium is in effect on the implanting of the device in a second human.

The anguish of seeing several applicants die while waiting for a chance to receive an artificial heart has led Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon who did the first implant, to stop taking further applications until the moratorium is lifted by the university's institutional review board.

Prisoners on death row and a healthy 60-year-old woman who wanted to donate her body to aid research are among those who have wanted a volunteer for the artificial heart experiment; they were rejected because the benefits would not have outweighed the risks, Dr. DeVries said at a recent conference on the ethics of the artificial heart held at Alta, a ski resort near Salt Lake City.

Although private funds are assured for at least two more artificial heart experiments — he first cost more than \$250,000 — members of his artificial heart team and university officials who spoke in interviews cited a number of reasons for the moratorium, including:

"The medical center's Institutional Review Board, created by federal mandate as a result of the climate of ethics that now guides medical research in every hospital where government-supported experiments are conducted on humans, has not authorized another transplant."

Delays have been attributed to the politics,

personality differences, inefficiencies and com-

munication gaps that are part of life in academia and other bureaucratic organizations.

The turnover of faculty that occurs in all medical schools has affected the Utah heart team.

Many people feel uneasy about the growing links between academics and industry, such as those that led to the creation of Kolff Medical Inc., a spinoff from the University of Utah's artificial organs program. The university owns 5 percent of Kolff Medical, and the company is financing some of the research at the university.

Why has the artificial heart research caused such institutional deliberation and anguish, and attracted such public attention? Beyond the obvious drama of the story, the mystique that has attached to the human heart throughout history and the fascination with technology, there is enormous potential significance.

Heart disease is the No. 1 killer in the United States, far ahead of cancer. If the Jarvik 7 artificial heart or an improved version proves clinically successful — and Kolff Medical's attempts make that a possibility — such a heart could give new life to many patients and their families.

However, the financing of medical care and research for Americans has changed drastically in recent years. Now most costs are borne by the taxpayer. Thus the application of new therapies no longer is a strictly private medical problem but involves thorny social, economic, ethical and political factors. Few medical developments combine those elements in a more vivid way than does the artificial heart, and in few none is the price of error so high, or the urgency to get everything right the first time more pressing.

Approval for another implant must come from the Institutional Review Board. None of the officials interviewed said they knew when that permission would come, or how long it would then take the team to select a new patient. The entire process could take three to six months, said Dr. Chase N. Peterson, the president of the university.

Meanwhile, Kolff Medical has raised \$22 million to further develop the artificial heart and an artificial ear. Kolff Medical has also contracted with the two largest hospital chains in the United States to train doctors to implant the artificial heart in animals, and has taken preliminary steps to gain permission to do implants in humans.

Members of the Utah heart team are multiplying artificial heart experiments in animals. The group has seven animals living with artificial hearts, the most ever, said Dr. Don B. Olsen, the veterinarian member of the team.

A new longer, thinner model of the artificial heart, called the Utah 100, was implanted earlier this month in the smallest calf ever to receive an artificial heart. Last week, Dr. Olsen implanted an artificial heart in a 3-month-old calf with heart disease; it was only the second time that the Utah team had experimented on a sick animal.

Although moratoriums have been common in medical research, the one on the artificial heart is surprising. Throughout the 112 days that Dr. Clark lived on a Jarvik 7 artificial heart, University of Utah officials repeatedly said that, subject to Institutional Review Board approval, they planned to do another implant in a human within a few weeks.

CURRENTS**Born-Again Chicks Recall Hatching**

BOULDER, Colorado (NYT) — Anne Bekoff, a biologist at the University of Colorado, may not be ready to say which came first, but she has discovered that a newly hatched chick, if stuffed into an egg-shaped container, remembers how to repeat its escape act.

Dr. Bekoff found that a chick embryo begins to stir on the fourth day, moves jerkily between the seventh and 13th days and then, on the 16th or 17th day, settle into a pattern of smooth, coordinated movements that put it into position for hatching on the 20th day.

Is a movement such as hatching that is needed only once in a lifetime remembered? To find out, Dr. Bekoff put chicks into glass eggs. At first, she reported, the chick gets very quiet, then it kicks to rotate into position for hatching. It does not begin to peck until its neck is bent far to the side, indicating that this triggers the brain to begin the hatching moves.

Dr. Bekoff said her experiments should help scientists understand the development of the human fetus and the effect that movement-depressing drugs, such as alcohol, could have on an unborn child.



BB Warner/Colorado Daily
Chicks in egg-shaped glasses in experiment at University of Colorado to find out if they remember how to leave egg.

auditory source of vocal instruction — social stimulation from the song's intended recipient."

They said the female cowbird demonstrates that the male is hitting the right notes by mating with him.

Sound Waves Destroy Kidney Stones

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A device that destroys kidney stones with ultrasound waves, eliminating the need for drugs or surgery, has been approved for clinical tests in the United States doctors say.

The kidney lithotripter, from the Greek for "stone cracker," was developed by the West German aerospace company Dornier System A of Munich urologist, Dr. Christian Chaussey, who has treated 500 patients with the device since 1980, described its use at a seminar sponsored by the University of California, Los Angeles.

Dr. Chaussey said the sound waves, focused on the kidney stone as the patient sits in a tub of water, break the stone into particles the size of sand grains without damaging tissue. The patient then excretes the particles. Recuperation time averages five or six days instead of the three weeks typical after surgery, Dr. Chaussey said.

Although the test has been available for several years, improved equipment provides such clear images that doctors can see the fetus' genitalia so as to determine sex. The information can be obtained from the genetic test called amniocentesis, but since that procedure involves a slight risk, it is usually not done simply to reveal sex.

One Sings, the Other Writes Reviews

DURHAM, North Carolina (UPI) — The male cowbird does the singing and the female is the critic, two psychologists have concluded.

Andrew P. King of Duke University and Meredith J. West of the University of North Carolina, studying the fact that the male cowbird alters his song pattern in the presence of the female although she does not appear to be coaching him, said they had established "a new, non-

intelligent form of communication."

The Asian grey whale and its American cousin were almost wiped out in the last century by unrestricted hunting. Although conservation measures saved the American species they were thought to have been too late for the Asian whale, Tass said.

It said a Soviet research expedition was planned in the spring to the nearby Shantar Islands, once a traditional summer habitat of the whales.

Whales Thought Extinct Are Sighted

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet researchers on Sakhalin Island have spotted Asian grey whales, which were thought to have been extinct since the turn of the century. Tass reported that about 20 of the mammals were spotted in Piltun Bay on the Far Eastern island by expedition members from the Soviet Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography.

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FRANCE PLAYS LEADERSHIP ROLE IN GLOBAL TE

PTT MINISTER ANALYZES FRENCH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROGRESS



France's PTT Minister, M. Louis Mexandeau, recently responded to four basic questions about the present state of French telecommunications and trends for the future. The queries and his replies:

Q. What is France's place, today in the worldwide market; is it competitive and what are the future trends?

A. If we think in terms of electronic *Filière*, we can see that telecommunications are the keystone of a large set of interdependent technologies: for instance, there is no digital switching without more and more integrated components, and the cost of these components mainly depends on their diffusion.

France is very concerned today about the entirety of its electronic *Filière*, and it is quite obvious that France is more competitive in certain sectors than others.

At the present time, French industry has a small 6 to 7% share of the world market. But this share is increasing constantly, and French digital techniques are well-known abroad.

Twelve million digital French lines have been ordered by 40 countries.

The French telematic program is of great interest for many countries. But in this sector, markets are just developing.

Surely, in order to maintain its competitive position in the industry, efforts must be concentrated on two points: the growth of the industry itself, and the search for industrial cooperation, consequently broadening the possibilities to sell and sharing the development costs.

Q. France has the reputation of being protectionist at a time when deregulation is being urged internationally. What do you think about it?

A. As I have said, France produces good and competitive products for the international market. The proof of our success is our high export sales. But it is obvious that in many areas like digital switching, digital transmission and data-packed switching, the French PTT will buy from French firms because they are industry leaders.

However, we have to check, constantly, that our French firms keep up in innovation, in capacity, and in their facility to develop new networks. This will lead us, in the near

future, to open up our markets more frequently, especially in a European context.

The French government plays an important role in creating the structure of the telecommunications networks, but its position is very liberal towards private firms. Videotex is an example. In this case, the PTT provides the lines for the information providers, who, within the framework of the general legislation, are totally free to send out, at their own prices, the messages of their choice.

It is important to emphasize that it has been some years since the terminal and PABX markets have been opened to outside bids and that numerous foreign firms are now settled and doing business in France.

Q. Could you tell us more about the telematic program?

A. Our French telematic program includes several subsets. The subset that is expanding most rapidly today is the electronic telephone directory. After a long, carefully controlled test market program, electronic telephone directory service is today well underway in the regions that asked for it. Service in the Paris area will start at the end of this year. The level of installation of the computer terminals, the Minitel, most of which should be in use by 1985, will reach a total of three million.

Alongside this program, entirely managed by the PTT, private plans for professional videotex are underway.

150 services are already operational in France, designed for a large range of professions. 1983 has really been the take-off year for the telematic market in France. Other equipment and services will follow, combined with existing systems such as videotex and its smart card reader, creating new product needs like point-of-sales terminals which are currently being tested.

New materials such as optical fibers open a wide new range of applications. For instance, I can now promote the videophone which is, already, a reality for Biarritz subscribers.

Q. What is the telecommunication policy of France towards the developing countries?

A. As President Mitterrand underlined it in his speech in Cancun, Mexico, the constant policy of France is the opening up of trade dialogue and cooperation on a free and equal basis. Telecommunications are an indispensable tool for the future economic prosperity of nations. But it must be carefully controlled. With its experience in creating a fast-growing network, with its competence in the design and operation of modern, efficient and proven equipment, with its high-technology and management trained experts, France is ready to bring its know-how to all those who seek it. We do not only want to sell products; we want to see that the systems work well when they are installed and in operation.

We favor true technology transfer and the exchange of know-how which gives to our partners a real independence and control of their networks. This is a crucial factor in the creation of technical and industrial competence in the electronic field which is the heart of world development in the coming years. Thanks to research programs which the French have studied, alongside others, on future products, we are able to participate as equals in the economic prosperity of all the world.

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE DIRECTORY A REALITY

The world's forests are increasingly safe from harm. Thanks to France's PTT, millions of trees will be spared the woodsmen's axe and not be turned into the paper pages of millions of fat telephone books.

The salvation of the forests is France's new electronic directory service, an alternate and improved way of providing telephone numbers which replaces fat telephone books and the need for a client to run a finger endlessly down long columns of names and addresses. The green light to develop the electronic directory service was given to the PTT in 1978. An initial field test involving 35 individuals and 20 companies was conducted in 1980 at St-Malo.

First Test in Rennes

A second test commenced in May 1981 near Rennes which was gradually expanded until, by the end of 1983, 270,000 telephone subscribers in the Department, including Rennes, had access to a video display terminal in their homes or offices by choosing a Minitel terminal instead of the paper directory.

Public enthusiasm for the electronic directory service is high. Fifty percent of the subscribers contacted agreed to participate, and 80% of the households having terminals were eager to obtain information in addition to phone numbers such as weather reports, railroad timetables and shopping information, on their tiny sets.



A Minitel videotex terminal with teletext card reader and Copitel hard-copy terminal.

For the PTT, electronic directory services offer some very important advantages, primarily the virtual elimination of a need of directory enquiry operators. Down line, it will be possible for the organization to save millions of francs a year in printing costs as the millions of bulky telephone directories of the past will no longer need to be printed.

Round-clock Availability

For the consumer, the electronic telephone directory service means round-the-clock availability of telephone numbers, delivered speedily to the home. Most important, the information is remarkably accurate, constantly updated electronically.

The average telephone book, by the end of the year, is more than 30% out of date, people having moved and telephone numbers having changed during the previous 12 months. With the electronic directory service, every change of address, every change of telephone number is automatically inserted into the service with resulting accuracy being close to 100% at all times.

Variety of Searches

The electronic directory also permits clients to search out telephone numbers by profession and job specialty. It is even possible for a caller to ask a telephone number when the client is not sure of the precise spelling of the callee's name. The computer scans various phonetic possibilities and a variety of similar spellings to assist the caller.

Similarly, if a caller is not absolutely certain where the callee lives, the computer can begin a progressive search extending from one town to all neighbouring localities.

If the caller has an emergency problem, the directory service can immediately display all relevant emergency numbers in the caller's geographical area.

This electronic display of telephone numbers is no dream of the future. It is possible in France right now. By the end of 1984 every phone number in France will be listed on the electronic directory.

That old advertising phrase, "Let your fingers do the walking" across the pages of the telephone directory is soon to be outmoded. Tomorrow's fingers will be punching the keyboard of a Minitel terminal instead, and the needed numbers are going to appear on a cathode ray tube instead of on the printed page.

Minitels are manufactured by Telé-Alcatel, Matra, and TRT-La Radiotécnica with CAP Gemini Sogefi and SESA-ALCATEL coordinating the system design and implementation.

With Minitel in more and more French homes—Lille, Strasbourg, Marseilles, and other cities to be added by 1984—it is obvious that these receivers will also become receptors of a wide range of additional data-based information from a variety of sources.

In other words, the electronic directory service is just the beginning...

A number of SOFRECOM's contracts are pure management consulting. In other areas, international telephone networks have turned to

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The International Telecommunications Union and major international and regional development banks have approved SOFRECOM's heavy activity in introducing French technology to other areas of the world. In spirited competitive bidding it has won out over rival firms in more than 40 countries and is currently fulfilling terms of well over 300 contracts.

Its specialists are for the most part PTT executives who have piled up years of experience in the design and installation of telecommunications equipment throughout France. Approximately half of SOFRECOM's team staff of 90 executives are engineers, specialists in data processing, transmission and digital technology.

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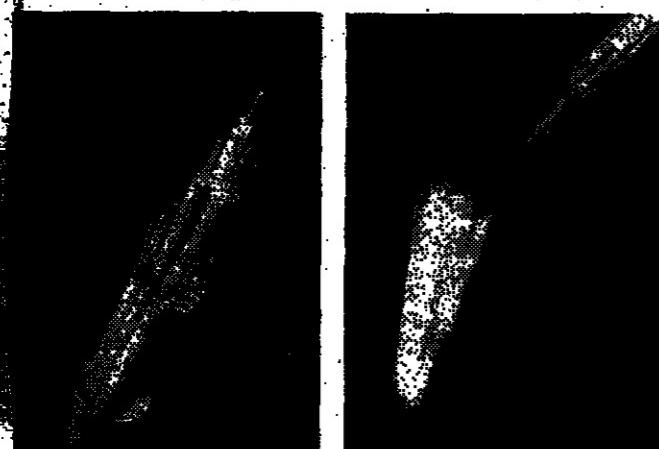
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NCI AYS OLI BA TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Biarritz: 21st CENTURY TEST TOWN



Optical fibers.

Biarritz has long been known as a playground for the jet set, a community of sand, sea and roulette tables, sweltering in the Bay of Biscay sunsets.

But France's PTT has cast Biarritz in a new mould. It has become the world's first optical-cable-wired-city—a pioneering community in the bright new world of videocommunications and telecommunications.

PTT Expands

From 1975 to 1982, the French PTT made giant steps forward in increasing the number of telephone lines in use within national borders. Connections went from a minuscule 7-million to 20-million in less than a decade. But PTT engineers were not satisfied merely to continue connecting phones to the old-fashioned, traditional, copper wire system which has a very limited band width.

test-tube city was needed in which the technicians could begin important experimentation on a broad band service for customers to receive stereo sound programmes, and moving pictures over their telephone connection and, at the same time, make it possible for them to transmit pictures from their homes to other homes and offices connected on the grid.

Optical Fiber Network

The answer has been the installation of an optical fiber network in Biarritz, connecting by the end of the year 1984 some 1,200 homes and 70 professional offices along a network which makes it possible for users to enjoy a wide range of 21st Century services. Tests start at the end of 1983.

For instance, via optical fiber cable, customers in Biarritz will be able to receive up to fifteen TV channels and 12 FM stereo sound channels in the video equipment which is connected to their telephones; users also have access to a wide choice of services, a number of international TV channels, including ones from Spain, nearby, and motion picture programmes provided through a local video bank.

TV By Telephone

It will be possible in Biarritz for two people connected on the system not only to talk to one another but to see one another—if they wish. This last point is important. The French PTT is very sensitive to accusations that the new era of two-way telematics will mean that Big Brother can look, as an unwanted guest, into the private homes of individuals.

This is not to be the case. Two-way video telephoning will be possible

THE FRENCH PTT DESCENDS TO THE DEPTHS

French Leading the Way in Cable Technology.

The French PTT, these days, spends much of its time looking up into space, eyeing the transmission of signals via space satellites.

However, the organization simultaneously looks down into the depths of the sea at the same time, because it is an organization in the forefront of submarine cable technology.

Underwater cables are important because they are a most efficient and economic solution to the problem of conveying large amounts of telecommunications traffic over short and medium distances.

Cable Lasts Longer

While satellites are designed to have a seven-year lifetime, cable lasts 25 years.

Currently, more than 40,000 kilometers of French-manufactured submarine links are in service, and designers are working on new systems with capacities ranging up to 8,000 64 Kbit/s channels.

Most of France's current operation involves the use of coaxial cable which the PTT has been laying and operating since 1957.

French Territories Linked

The thrust of PTT's cable network for many years has been directed toward the Mediterranean, West Africa and the South Atlantic. However, France also played a large role in the laying of major transatlantic cables; currently, three of them, TAT-2, TAT-4 and TAT-7, terminate in France.

Close to two dozen international submarine links carrying approximately 4,000 telephone circuits terminate in France, and eight terminal stations—four on the Mediterranean shore and four on the Atlantic coast—are major link points.

Fifty per cent of these circuits are designed for French use, the remaining 50% are transit circuits to other countries, making France, through its submarine cables, a hub for inter-continental traffic into Europe.

Efficient and Economical

The joy of cables is that they are both efficient and economical. In the 1950s, a transatlantic telephone cable circuit costs \$76,000; that cost has been reduced to \$50,000 today on analog cable.

Currently, the PTT is involved in one of the longest submarine cable projects in the world. When it is completed in 1985, this new link between France and Singapore will stretch more than 14,000 kilometers.

only if both parties agree in advance to allow themselves to be televised. Without the joint permission, the telephone call will be voice-only.

Contracts By TV Phone

In Biarritz, a businessman explaining a document or a contract to an individual on the other end of the telephone line can actually place the document in front of the TV camera in his home or office and the callee can examine the document line-for-line or image-for-image over the telephone via the video-fiber-optic connection.

At present the video-phone links will transmit black-and-white pictures only, because lighting in private homes and offices is often inadequate for good colour filming.

However, full colour capability is already built into the system, and when light sources are sufficient, colour TV, home-to-home or office-to-office, is possible.

All the customers linked up in the Biarritz experiment have full access to a wide variety of videotex services. They will be able to punch up on their TV screens weather forecasts, local train and bus time-tables, lists of local events with dates, prices and seat availability.

Shopping By Telephone

The communication traffic in Biarritz is two-way. Clients will be able to shop by telephone, bank by telephone, make train and airplane reservations by telephone, merely by punching buttons on their home or office terminals.

The most important element of the Biarritz experiment is that it is almost infinitely expandable. As more and more data becomes available, the client has access to information from an increasing variety of sources.

The equipment in each customer's home will include a video-phone supplied by the PTT, which consists of a telephone handset, a DTMF key pad, video-phone control keys and a separate videotex keyboard which is affixed to the front of the terminal.

Each home or office will also have one, or more, standard TV sets connected into the system through antenna sockets or "Ferrite". The PTT has provided a hand-held unit which permits remote channel selection via infra-red signals. TV reception is better than enjoyed by television viewers elsewhere in France, and the TV set receives foreign channels without needing to be multi-standard in construction.

12-Channel Stereo

Many homes will also be fitted with stereo systems for 12 channels. In addition to the video-phone, all homes are already equipped with traditional telephones for use during the trial period until users are fully acquainted with their new electronic equipment. Universal wall sockets will be scattered throughout the houses, apartments or offices so that the video-phones, TV sets and stereo systems can be located in any variety of configurations in all rooms. Video discs are already being designed which can be played over the optical fiber network to consumers. Mail order firms, for instance, will be able to show still or moving picture catalogue items along with sound commentary; the client, watching, will be able to punch in and order if he decides to purchase items.

Trips Planned on TV

Travel agents will be able to show pictures explaining trips and vacation destinations, previewing the actual locations and then permitting customers to punch in their plane reservations.

Teachers will be able to explain a subject and then give the viewers an exam over optical fiber cables, requesting that students punch in the answers to questions and correcting them when they are wrong.

The citizens of Biarritz, including those who have not yet been hooked into the system, have been playing the system all during the summer on the eight video-phones placed in important locations in town. Viewer enthusiasm has been high. The main hotels have already been receiving since early last summer, eight channels of TV including public services from France, Spain, Switzerland and Belgium.

The 1,500 customers now hooked up will be studied closely by technical and social experts. The results, when examined, may well change the usage of telephones, CAV and videocommunications in homes and offices around the world forever.

The queen of the French cable-laying fleet is the Vercors, a sleek white vessel commissioned in 1974 which is one of the most modern cable-laying ships in the world. France needs a fleet of three cable-laying ships and two new vessels were recently launched to support the Vercors.

The new buzz word in the cable-laying business these days is fiber-optics. Fiber optic transmission allows more traffic to flow over each cable, and extends the possibilities for digital transmission of information. The PTT has laid an optical fiber on the French Riviera, and a fiber optic link between France and Corsica will come into service in 1985.

Longest Cable Planned

Looking ahead to April 1988, the PTT's eyes are firmly on TAT-8, the first transatlantic cable which will use optical fibers. More than \$300-million will be spent to design, manufacture and lay this cable. The potential contractors are Submarcom, a joint venture of CIT-Alcatel and Cables de Lyon, Standard Telephone and Cable from the U.K. and American Telephone and Telegraph from the U.S.

When the cable is deployed, it will handle more than 40,000 calls simultaneously, which represents a doubling of the current amount of traffic which can be transmitted between the North American continent and Europe.

Some scientists have labelled the depths of the oceans, "the world of inner space". Inner space, outer space—the PTT is heavily involved in both.



One of the three French cable ships, the "Vercors".

PTT'S SMART CARD IS CREDIT CARD OF THE FUTURE

If you've ever been frustrated at a pay telephone without coins, or impatient while a retail clerk telephones to verify your credit card purchases, help is on the way.

The French PTT is developing the so-called Smart Card—a magical piece of plastic with an electronic memory imbedded in it which will revolutionize the way the world does business in the future.

The Smart Card looks like a typical plastic credit card. But in its heart is an micro-electronic package composed of a memory with a thousand bits capacity and a processor which controls read-and-write access.

Trial Projects Underway

A number of Smart Card trial projects are already underway in France with the PTT, banks and merchants participating. The goal is to produce a standard card which can be used for electronic payment at shops, for paying for calls from public telephones and for tele-payment from users' homes and offices.

In each case, the Smart Card makes payment more simple, and increases security, because it reduces the handling of money or cheques.

The U.S. Department of Defense is also interested in the Smart Card as an identity verifying device which would be given to key people for carefully controlled access to high-security buildings or equipment.

Three French cities—Lyon, Rennes and Caen—have been conducting large scale Smart Card experimentation. Banks have distributed 125,000 Smart Cards to key customers, and some 600 terminals have been installed in shops which can accept information from the Smart Card.

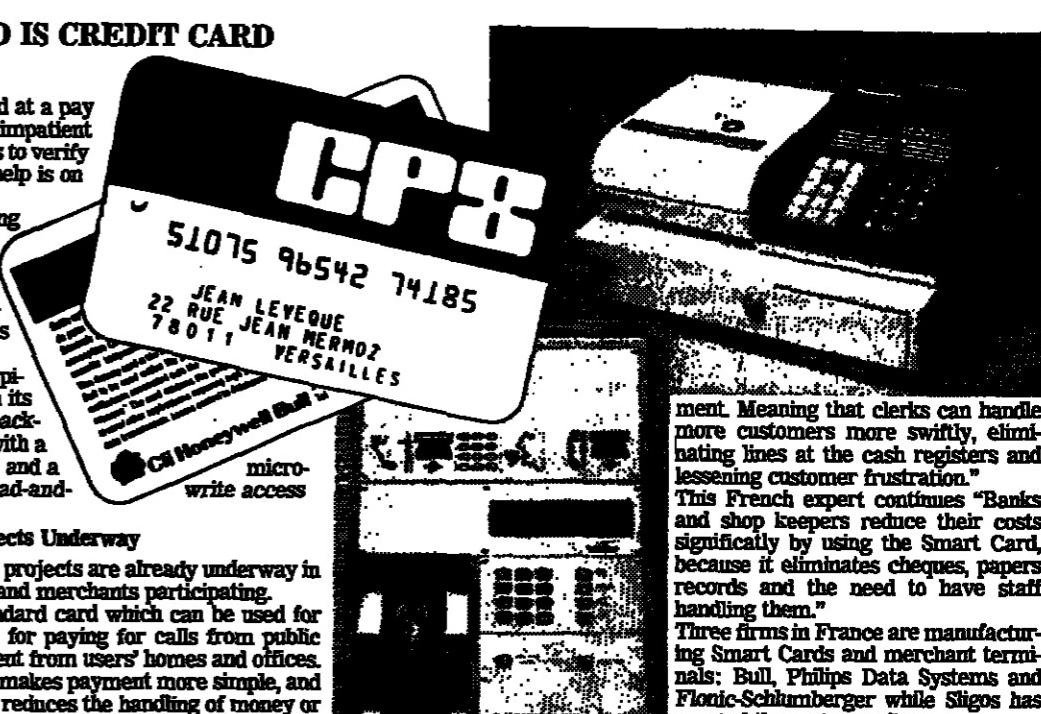
Card Has Memory

Each card contains in its electronic memory the holder's personal credit rating. The rating indicates to the merchant the total value of purchases which can be made with the card in any single month. The card keeps a record of all the transactions made with it and authorizes or refuses each purchase the moment the merchant inserts the card in his terminal.

The merchant's terminal records the details of all the day's transactions and at the time of the merchant's choosing this data can be transferred electronically to the merchant's account and debited from the customer's account.

A French expert says that Smart Cards are "The electronic cheque books of the future."

"They're simple. Retail transactions can be completed without using paper and without the customer having to present an identity doc-



ment. Meaning that clerks can handle more customers more swiftly, eliminating lines at the cash registers and lessening customer frustration."

This French expert continues "Banks and shop keepers reduce their costs significantly by using the Smart Card, because it eliminates cheques, papers records and the need to have staff handling them."

Three firms in France are manufacturing Smart Cards and merchant terminals: Bull, Philips Data Systems and Flonic-Schlumberger, while Sigos has created the system software.

Card Collects a Problem

Like most national telephone systems, the French PTT has faced high costs in the operation and maintenance of its coin operated pay phones. Coin collecting is labour intensive, and there have been continuing losses due to vandalism and theft. The Smart Card provides an answer.

PTT is now issuing public telephone Smart Cards which permit the holder to make a telephone call without using coins, simply by inserting the card and punching in his personal identification number. Each card stores a record of all the call charges and data is read automatically to a computer centre for billing purposes.

The payphones using Smart Cards are designed and manufactured, either by Flonic-Schlumberger, or by an association of Crouzet and Bull with the related computer systems being supplied by Telesystems. The first prototype phones were installed in 1983 and widespread installation is planned for 1984.

The Smart Card is even in use in homes and offices. It can be used in tele-banking to check the holder's bank balance, pay bills, order a new cheque book or negotiate Foreign Exchange.

Train or plane reservations can be made via the Smart Card, the cost of the trip being automatically deducted from one's bank account.

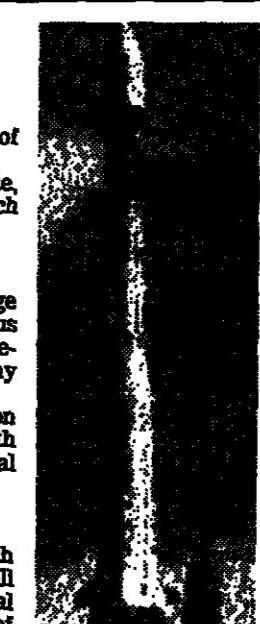
As pay-for-view television emerges as a form of home entertainment the Smart Card will be used to pay for televised views of championship fights and major theatre or film events.

electronic mail. Users need not construct huge antennas to link in with Telecom I. Dishes no wider than 3.5 metres do the job. Boosters aboard the satellite can regenerate digitized signals, improving the quality of transmission.

Controlled from Mulhouse

Traffic to and from the satellite will be controlled from Mulhouse in eastern France. The intricate system is the result of cooperation from a wide variety of manufacturers. The main contractor for the satellite is Matra. The payload is being supplied by Thomson-CSF. Tel-Space, a joint venture company of Thomson-CSF and CIT-Alcatel, is designing and constructing the earth stations. Matra also has won a contract for the design and construction of video transmission stations.

Next on the launching pad for France is TDF I, a broadcasting satellite which will be hurtled into orbit in the autumn of 1985. This bird will have company along because Germany plans to send a similar satellite up at the same time. Development and construction are the responsibility of a multinational company, Euro-satellite, with Aerospatiale and Thomson-CSF being the major French shareholders.



KEY TERMS

The French PTT takes the modern language of telematics.

For the uninitiated, here is a short glossary of the terms used in the science, and their definitions:

OPTICAL FIBER

In telecommunications, a circular wave-guide made of silica and used as a transmission medium. Information is transmitted as a modulated light instead of by electrical signals. Advantages include very high bandwidth, compactness, and immunity to interference. Optical fibers and lightwave

transmission will be employed increasingly in place of copper-pair and coaxial cables.

DISTRIBUTED SERVICES

Services in which moving picture or sound programs are distributed simultaneously to many subscribers from a central point.

INTERACTIVE DISTRIBUTION

A method of implementing distributed services in which communication is two-way: subscribers send program-selection signals to the central equipment which then sends back information or complete transactions. Each subscriber has a keyboard and a screen, possibly integrated in the same way cable TV.

SWITCHED SERVICES

Services in which communication channels are established on demand between pairs of subscribers. Examples are teleshopping and seat reservations.

VIDEOTEX

The name of the French interactive videotex system and technology.

SUPERVIDEOTEX

A proposed upgrading of videotex to allow transmission of moving pictures and sound.

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Use of videotex to obtain telephone directory information.

This survey of PTT activities was written by Arturo Gonzalez, an American journalist living in Europe who has written previously for the International Herald Tribune, New York Times, Washington Post and other publications. The survey was designed by Jayne Stahl, a French designer living and working in Paris.

NYSE Most Actives									
Amer T&T	2200.700	60%	+ 10						
Conn Eds	1370.200	20%	+ 10						
Digital Equipment	200.000	-10	-10						
IBM	177.800	12%	-12						
MotorHess	120.000	20%	-20						
Chrysler	102.400	20%	-20						
Houston Pipe	77.400	12%	-12						
Gen Motors	74.000	12%	-12						
Marvin Kay	74.000	12%	-12						
Southwestern Bell	61.800	12%	+ 10						
Southern Co	61.800	12%	+ 10						
K mart	62.500	30%	+ 10						

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt					
Indus	1202.12	1202.12	1194.50	-8.62					
Trans	292.12	292.12	292.12	-0.20					
Util.	129.44	129.44	129.44	+0.02					
Comp.	504.00	505.35	498.94	-6.42					
Finance	92.56	92.56	92.56	-0.44					

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg/pt						
Composite	94.04	92.47	92.47	-0.57					
Industrials	112.02	111.97	111.97	-0.05					
Utilities	48.31	48.20	48.20	-0.11					
Finance	92.56	92.56	92.56	-0.44					

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.
55,780,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.
52,880,000
Prev. Consolidated Cls.
59,890,370
Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	225	224	224	-1					
Decided	222	222	222	-1					
Unlisted	224	224	224	-1					
Total Issues	1,764	1,775	1,775	-1					
New Highs	39	37	37	-2					
New Lows	39	37	37	-2					
Volumes up	24,212,500	24,096,100	24,096,100	-14					
Included in the sales figures									

NASDAQ Index									
Class	Prev.								
Composite	225	224	224	-1					
Industrials	222	222	222	-1					
Utilities	223	222	222	-1					
Finance	222	222	222	-1					
Transport	21	21	21	-1					
Class C	Prev.								
Composite	126.300	125.00	125.00	-1.30					
Industrials	127.25	127.25	127.25	-0.00					
Utilities	125.00	125.00	125.00	-0.00					
Finance	125.00	125.00	125.00	-0.00					
Transport	125.00	125.00	125.00	-0.00					

AMEX Most Actives									
Imo Chem	143.500	142.00	142.00	-1.50					
Dome/Hrt	142.00	142.00	142.00	-1.50					
Wetzel Bros	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.50					
Telcom	144.00	144.00	144.00	-1.00					
Commons	117.200	117.20	117.20	-1.00					
Eckhore	117.200	117.20	117.20	-1.00					
ReefHrt w/	117.200	117.20	117.20	-1.00					
Armitage	117.200	117.20	117.20	-1.00					

AMEX Stock Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg/pt						
217.24	215.02	215.02	-2.22						

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Stk. Quot. Chg/pt

12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. Stk. Quot. Chg/pt	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. Stk. Quot. Chg/pt	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. Stk. Quot. Chg/pt	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. Stk. Quot. Chg/pt	
75 AAR 44	31.18	23	14%	31.21	23	14%	75 AAR 44	31.21	23	21	31	-16
275 ACR 26	23.63	324	47%	23.63	324	47%	275 ACR 26	23.63	324	47%	23.63	-16
16 AMR Crp	12.60	12.60	12%	12.60	12.60	12%	16 AMR Crp	12.60	12.60	12%	12.60	-16
15 AMR Crp II	11.20	12.20	10%	11.20	12.20	10%	15 AMR Crp II	11.20	12.20	10%	11.20	-16
20 APR 26	4.20	4.20	1%	4.20	4.20	1%	20 APR 26	4.20	4.20	1%	4.20	-16
314 ARA 225	4.20	4.20	1%	4.20	4.20	1%	314 ARA 225	4.20	4.20	1%	4.20	-16
75 AVX 120	1.30	1.30	1%	1.30	1.30	1%	75 AVX 120	1.30	1.30	1%	1.30	-16
250 AVX 120	1.30	1.30	1%	1.30	1.30	1%	250 AVX 120	1.30	1.30	1%	1.30	-16
75 AVX 120	1.30	1.30	1%	1.30	1.30	1%	75 AVX 120	1.30	1.30	1%	1	

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1983

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WALL STREET WATCH

By FRED R. BLEAKLEY

IBM Stock, Seen to Represent 'Safety, Motherhood,' Is Darling of Investors

NEW YORK — Professional money managers are experiencing a touch of *deja vu* these days, but it is not just because the 15-month-old bull market resembles one of those long, glorious rallies of the 1960s. Rather, IBM, their favorite growth stock, is back.

The stock of International Business Machines has nearly tripled in price since late 1981. And, this year alone, it has advanced 40 percent, compared with a 25-percent gain for the Dow Jones industrial average, of which IBM is a component. On Oct. 10, the stock hit a record \$134.25 a share. IBM closed Tuesday at \$128.50, up 25 cents. Not since the late 1960s and early 1970s has IBM been on such a roll.

That's no small accomplishment for what might seem to be a lumbering issue with more than 600 million shares outstanding giving it a current market capitalization of almost \$80 billion. Moreover, since it is the largest holding in institutional portfolios, any advance by IBM is thought by many to provide a psychological lift that is good for the market as a whole.

But will the bullishness last? Certainly there is no shortage of positive developments, ranging from its 25-percent increase in third-quarter profit announced Oct. 14, the presentation the other week of two new high-powered, high-priced microcomputers, to the expected introduction any day now of the Peanut, or P.C. Junior, a smaller version of IBM's highly successful Personal Computer. What's more, as the economy continues to grow, companies will be accelerating their purchases of big-ticket office equipment.

Nonetheless, there is general agreement among money managers and analysts that it would be too much to expect IBM's stock to keep up its torrid pace. Instead, most expect it to perform at least as well as the rest of the market and, most likely, to do only slightly better. "It's not as creative a new investment idea as it was a year or two ago," said Peter Labe of Smith Barney, Harris Upham, who continues to recommend the stock, partly because it offers a "high comfort level."

So many other technology companies, Mr. Labe observed, "have shot themselves in the foot." IBM is safety and motherhood." Indeed, a recent flight to quality in the technology sector has been a major cause for IBM's strength.

"IBM is more for the less aggressive investor now; it is going to move slower," said Donald Sinsabaugh, of Swigold, Sinsabaugh, an institutional brokerage firm. Marc Schulman, computer analyst for First Boston Corp., also does not expect IBM to be a red-hot performer, at least through the middle of next year, because "the rate of earnings increase will slow somewhat in 1984." But he switched his short-term recommendation from a hold to a buy last week following IBM's new product announcements, which suggest, he said, that the "earnings momentum leaving 1984 will be even stronger than I previously expected."

In 1985, Mr. Schulman looks for earnings also to accelerate because of IBM's planned introduction of its Sierra series of mainframe computers.

Catalyst for Earnings Surge

The catalyst for IBM's earning surge in recent years apparently was the expectation that the Justice Department would abandon its antitrust suit against the company, which it did in January 1982. That suit, initiated in the early 1970s, plus an overconfident sense of complacency, had caused IBM to become less bold in marketing and pricing in the past decade, analysts say. As a result, its market share in the computer industry slumped to 50 percent from 70 percent and earnings lost their strong momentum. By 1981, the stock had become "very, very dull and boring," said Frank Wisneski, portfolio manager in charge of the W.L. Morgan mutual fund in Boston. "It was dead. Everyone hated it."

Mr. Wisneski does not feel that way now. The biggest single holding of his \$40-million fund, which is part of the Vanguard Group, is 160,000 shares of IBM.

IBM is now regaining market share with a vengeance. Even before the formal ending of the Justice Department suit, the company apparently felt more comfortable in aggressively pursuing more business. Among other things, it has in recent years built new factories to improve delivery of products, automated old factories to lower operating costs, engaged in aggressive price-cutting and offered attractive credit terms to encourage less customers to buy equipment.

In addition, IBM has continued to push new technological advances in a broad array of office equipment and has more than made up for the time it lost from its late entrance into the minicomputer and microcomputer fields. "It's an incredible example of what vitality a big company can have," said Robert Kirby, chairman of the Capital Guardian Trust Co. in Los Angeles.

Mr. Kirby's institution had sold off its IBM holdings in the early 1970s and did not start buying it again until mid-1980. It now holds 4 million to 5 million shares, representing more than 6 percent of its \$8-billion equity portfolio. Despite such a sizable position and the fund's capital gains on the stock, Mr. Kirby says he is not about to cash in. He believes the stock is still "undervalued on a relative basis."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 26, excluding bank service charges			
1	£	U.S.\$	D.F.W.
2	DM	F.F.	H.K.
3	Sw.F.	Yen	G.W.F.
4	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
5	Sw.F.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
6	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
7	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
8	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
9	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
10	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
11	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
12	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
13	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
14	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
15	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
16	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
17	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
18	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
19	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
20	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
21	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
22	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
23	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
24	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
25	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
26	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
27	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
28	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
29	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
30	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
31	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
32	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
33	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
34	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
35	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
36	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
37	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
38	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
39	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
40	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
41	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
42	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
43	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
44	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
45	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
46	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
47	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
48	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
49	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
50	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
51	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
52	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
53	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
54	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
55	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
56	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
57	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
58	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
59	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
60	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
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63	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
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68	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
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70	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
71	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
72	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
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138	U.S.D.	U.S.D.	U.S.D.
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BUSINESS BRIEFS**West Germany Makes Final Offer Of Aid to Thyssen-Krupp Merger**

BONN (Reuters) — The West German government has made a final offer of 500 million Deutsche marks (\$192.5 million) of aid to a merger of the steel arms of industrial giants Thyssen and Krupp, Economic Minister Otto Lamberto said Wednesday.

He told a press conference the companies had until Nov. 2 to reply to the offer. He said the aid would be repayable under certain conditions. The government previously offered 300 million DM to aid the merger.

In Düsseldorf, a Thyssen spokesman said his company considers the offer inadequate. Thyssen will continue to seek a merger with Krupp in the processing sector, but will only propose cooperation in the areas of carbon and special steels, he said.

Eagle Star Asks Probe of Allianz Bid

LONDON (AP) — Eagle Star Group, the London insurance giant, has petitioned the British Office of Fair Trading to investigate an unfriendly \$1.38-billion takeover bid by Allianz, the West German insurance group. Eagle Star said Wednesday.

The group filed a 67-page document with the office, asking for a ruling against the takeover, an Eagle Star spokesman said. Chief among its arguments is whether it would be desirable for a foreign company to gain control of a British company with more than \$2.5 billion under its control, Britain's Press Association reported.

Allianz launched its bid last week after it made purchases on the London stock market that increased its share of Eagle Star stock from 28 percent to just under 30 percent, an Eagle Star Group spokesman said. Its \$7.50-a-share offer was dismissed by Eagle Star directors as "completely unacceptable," he said.

Eastern Delays Dividend Payments

NEW YORK (NYT) — Eastern Airlines, which suffered a large loss in the first nine months of 1983, has announced that its board had postponed the payment of the quarterly dividend on all three classes of preferred stock.

The airline also said Tuesday that it would not issue the transportation discounts in January that it had said would be offered to shareholders of common stock. The postponed dividends would have totaled \$6.4 million.

U.K. Trade Surplus Shrank From '82

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain recorded a provisional trade surplus of \$110 million (\$165 million) in September, in contrast to August's \$138-million deficit, the Department of Trade and Industry said Wednesday. In September 1982, the surplus was \$235 million.

The current account surplus was put at \$70 million in September, after August's \$22-million surplus. A year earlier, the surplus was \$447 million.

Exports rose to \$25.21 billion from \$19.93 billion in August and \$4.76 billion a year earlier, while imports rose to \$5.10 billion from \$5.06 billion in August and \$4.43 billion a year earlier.

OPEC Panel to Discuss Oil Output

VIENNA (Reuters) — A committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was to meet here Thursday to discuss the group's apparent inability to keep its oil production within the limits it has set.

The four-member market monitoring committee said at its last meeting here in September that the world oil market was not strong enough to permit OPEC to exceed a production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day that was set last March.

The committee expressed concerned that the excess production was going into oil company reserves and did not reflect a real increase in demand among its customers.

Finnish Devaluation Seen Early in '84

LONDON (HT) — Finland is likely to devalue its currency, the markka, by 3 to 5 percent early next year, International Treasury Management said Wednesday.

ITM, a joint venture of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Marine Midland Bank, said the devaluation is likely because of a restructuring of the trade-weighted basket of currencies that determines the markka's value. The restructuring, announced last week and effective Jan. 1, raises the dollar component of the basket to nearly 20 percent.

Xerox Reports Earnings Rose 13%

STAMFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Xerox Corp. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit rose 13 percent from a year earlier despite a 4.6-percent drop in revenue.

Xerox said earnings rose to \$112 million from \$99 million, while revenue slipped to \$2.03 billion from \$2.13 billion.

However, Xerox's per-share earnings for the latest quarter fell to \$1.05 from \$1.17 because Xerox had 12.2 percent more common shares outstanding than in the year-earlier quarter. For the nine months, profit rose 6.4 percent to \$394 million on slightly lower revenue of \$6.21 billion.

Sales in the quarter rose 2 percent to \$1.22 billion from \$1.2 billion.

Bethlehem Steel's Deficit Narrows

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp., citing depressed prices, low steel shipments and pressure from imports, said Wednesday its \$59.7-million loss in the third quarter narrowed from its \$208.9-million loss a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter rose 2 percent to \$1.22 billion from \$1.2 billion.

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WATERFRONT LIVING

Chrysler Reports Profit Soared

The Associated Press

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich. — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that it earned \$100.2 million in the third quarter, boosting the automaker's profit so far this year to a record \$582.6 million.

The company noted that its earnings in the third quarter, amounting to 72 cents a share, were nearly 10 times last year's third-quarter profit of \$9.4 million, or 3 cents a share.

The improvement stemmed from increased car and truck sales and cost-cutting the company said.

Third-quarter sales rose 12 percent to \$2.8 billion from \$2.5 billion a year earlier.

Chrysler's most profitable year was 1976, when it earned \$42.6

million, and it has surpassed that already this year.

Chrysler, ranked third behind GM and Ford, reported worldwide car and truck sales in the third quarter were \$16.81, up 11.3 percent from \$28.601 a year earlier.

Auto analysts predict the four major U.S. automakers' profits for the third quarter will total about \$1.1 billion.

Volkswagen of America Inc. does not release earnings separate from its parent company in West Germany.

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Matsushita Says Net Rose 18%

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit climbed 18 percent from a year earlier on a 13-percent sales rise.

Matsushita, a large maker of consumer electronics products whose brands include Panasonic, Quasar and National, said the improved earnings largely reflected an improved U.S. market and cost-cutting.

Earnings in the third quarter ended Aug. 20 rose to \$174.9 million from \$147.7 million a year earlier, while sales increased to \$4 billion from \$3.55 billion.

For the fiscal nine months, Matsushita's profit rose 9 percent to \$507.9 million from \$466.6 million, and sales advanced 8 percent to \$11.65 billion from \$10.80 billion.

Matsushita said the latest results were translated at a rate of 244 Japanese yen equalling \$1, the prevailing rate last Aug. 19. On Wednesday, the dollar closed at 232.5 yen in Tokyo foreign-exchange trading.

The company said sales of videotape recorders in the third quarter gained 21 percent to \$1.08 billion, while sales of electronic components rose 35 percent to \$422.6 million, and communication- and industrial-equipment sales gained 32 percent to \$363.2 million.

Matsushita also said "recovery was seen in the audio-equipment field, where sales increased 6 percent and 2 percent for the third quarter and nine months, respectively."

Budget Deficit For '83 Was \$195.4 Billion

(Continued from Page 11)

tions, at \$288.9 billion, down 3.1 percent from fiscal 1982.

• Corporate-income taxes, at \$37 billion, down 24.8 percent.

• Interest on the national debt, at \$128.8 billion, up 9.7 percent.

• Cross-price-support payments, at \$18.2 billion, up 62.5 percent.

• Unemployment benefits, at \$49 billion, up 53.4 percent.

The Senate is considering a \$10.3-billion cut in spending in the next three years following approval Tuesday by the House of \$12.3 billion in cuts ordered by the 1984 budget resolution.

The reconciliation bill before the Senate would limit pay raises for federal workers and delay cost-of-living payments for government retirees.

The action by the House was the first attempt to implement the \$12.3 billion in three-year spending cuts specified by the \$55-billion 1984 budget resolution that Congress adopted in June.

On the tax side, sources on Capitol Hill said it was unlikely that any major progress will be made in forging a new revenue-raising bill this week.

A series of amendments that Democrats hope to attach will escalate the new revenue proposal to be collected over three years to \$73 billion, far higher than a modest \$8-billion tax-reform proposal originally scheduled for consideration this week but apparently now postponed.

Before the 1983 budget report was released, Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, urged Congress Wednesday to act now to reduce annual federal deficits expected to be at least \$200 billion for many years ahead.

Mr. Feldstein said the damage caused by enormous deficits shows up in future years. He urged Congress to go back to President Ronald Reagan's budget, proposed in February, which called for spending cuts and tax increases to be enacted this year to take effect around 1985 and 1986.

The White House has since backed away from the "contingency tax" that Mr. Feldstein keeps promoting.

Failure to deal with these projected deficits, Mr. Feldstein said, would increase the national debt by about \$1 billion over the next four or six years, forcing interest payments of \$30 billion to \$100 billion a year indefinitely. That, in turn, would require 1988 tax increases of 15 percent to 20 percent, Mr. Feldstein warned.

The latest report on the size of the national debt, for Oct. 24, showed it at \$1.383 trillion.

Nissan Develops An Electric Car With A.C. Motor

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. said that it has developed what it called the first prototype of a battery-powered automobile with an "alternating-current" engine.

A spokesman said Tuesday the car can run for up to 160 kilometers (100 miles) at a speed of 40 kilometers an hour without recharging. The two-seat automobile reached a top speed of 90 kilometers an hour in trials, he said. Up until now, he said, battery-powered cars have been able to run for only 1½ hours at a speed of 40 kilometers.

Study Says Sanctions Have Had Limited Success

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Economic sanctions imposed since the end of World War II have had limited successes but have proved to be virtually useless when wielded by one strong power against another, a new study contends.

In the report, which was released Tuesday, Gary C. Hufbauer and Jeffrey J. Schott said they studied 99 cases in which sanctions were imposed. They said the successes that were achieved came mostly against small countries and that sanctions worked when only modest foreign policy goals were sought.

But despite the general lack of success of economic sanctions in major situations, such as the U.S. efforts to halt the sale of grain and oil to South Africa,

gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, major nations continue to resort to economic sanctions because they "can provide a satisfying rhetorical display, yet avoid the high costs of war."

The authors, however, predict that the economic weapon "will not regain a measure of respectability in the years ahead unless sanctions are deployed more judiciously."

One of the reasons for the failures, they said, is that sanctions often unify the population of the target country both in support of the government and in looking for alternatives.

Allies of a target country also rally to its support, "especially if attempts are made to enforce the sanctions on an extraterritorial basis, as was done in the recent pipeline case."

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Sanctions also bring outcries from the affected business communities in the countries that is taking the action, the study says.

The authors defined economic sanctions as "the deliberate government-inspired withdrawal or threat of withdrawal of a country's trade or financial relations."

Even when they do not do their intended job, sanctions can serve important political purposes at home, such as distracting public attention from domestic troubles or building patriotic feelings. For example, the authors cite U.S. sanctions against Japan prior to World War II.

Their analysis shows that the United States was involved alone or with others in 62 of the 99 cases.

The United States, for example,

successfully pressed the British and French to leave the Suez in 1956. But lately, the report says, the United States has been less successful. Turkish troops, for example, are still in Cyprus almost 10 years after their invasion, despite U.S. economic sanction in the mid-1970s. The U.S. grain embargo and the boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games also failed to discourage the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has also failed every time it has used sanctions to try to overthrow a government in the socialist bloc, the study says. Failures include Yugoslavia in 1948, China in 1960, Albania in 1961 and Romania in 1965.

However, the Soviet Union had one success, the authors say, when they were able to coerce Finland into adopting a friendlier posture toward Moscow in 1958.

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SPORTS

In Athlete's 2d Career: Profits From Products

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He is a big man with a beard who might look intimidating if it isn't for the smile on his face and his gentle nature. He once played for the Los Angeles Rams and was part of a defensive line that was called the Fearsome Four. But now, Merlin Olsen can be seen television extolling the virtue of flowers. In the past five years, Olsen estimated, he has turned down 10 major advertising campaigns and "big dollars" waiting for him that he felt was suited to his nature and taste.

"What I like about this one," Olsen said, "is the new Florists' Transworld Delivery association ads, 'is that in only one of the commercials is there any reference to me as football player. And what I also like is that the commercial shows you don't have to be a softie to give or receive flowers. Too often, the people in advertising are not sensitive enough to get away from stereotypes."

In recent years, television commercials have afforded a number of athletes the opportunity to move gracefully from the playing field to an alternative career. The money boom in professional sports and the growing awareness of physical fitness have been credited by those in advertising with putting many athletes the kind of visibility which a few had enjoyed previously and had been primarily associated with movie stars.

Judging by all the familiar faces that can be seen endorsing products from tea to soap tracks and investment firms to weightbeaches, it appears at times that there are more players on Madison Avenue than in the locker rooms.

Larry Holmes for Kentucky Fried Chicken; Ivan Landl for Ben Gay; Jim Palmer for Jockey Shorts and Tegum shampoo; John McEnroe for Bic razors; Arnold Palmer for Pennzoil Motor Oil and Hertz; Jimmy Connors for Palm-Webber; Deacon Jones for Parkey margarine; Tracy Austin for Canon cameras, and Chris Evert

Lloyd for Lipton Tea are only a handful of the better known athletes who have become representatives of major products.

But the field also includes former athletes, some of whom have become as well known for the products they endorse as for the sport they played. Joe Namath, O.J. Simpson, Joe Greene and "Mr. Coffee" himself, Joe DiMaggio, have found the endorsement field a lucrative alternative to their sports careers and the source of a new identity.

"Athletes are popular because, in a way, they are physical perfection," said Dave Vadehra, the founder of Video Storyboards Test, an advertising research company that conducts surveys gauging the effectiveness of advertising campaigns.

"When companies used entertainment celebrities it was because those celebrities were successful and it carried over to the product. Now, athletes are successful and have a sense of well-being."

"They are attention-grabbers," said David Burns, who runs the David Burns Celebrity Agency in Chicago, a firm that arranges commercials for athletes. "And remember, these people are adored. Look at why golfers like Palmer and Nicklaus are in demand. The chairman of the board of a company often plays golf and is a fan. They want to be with their gods."

Not only do athletes appeal to the traditional male audience, but more women are becoming sports fans and participants.

Thus, when Jim Palmer, pitcher for the Baltimore Orioles, poses in underwear, and several New York Ranger hockey players film a commercial for tight-fitting designer jeans, one of the sinus is sex appeal. Burns said, "You can see that a lot of this advertising is aimed at women."

For the most part, said Jerry Saviola, who negotiates celebrity contracts for Grey Advertising, the athletes are portrayed in an admirable light because that is the image the advertiser wants for his product. Sometimes, however, it is apparent the athlete is being exploited for his or her name and has no connection with the product.

Sometimes, in their haste to appear in



The New York Times

commercials, Olsen said, athletes compromise their values. "They are anxious to sign on the dotted line," he said. The result can be undignified roles.

"Playing on stereotypes," Saviola added, "is a little chancy."

Yet there are some commercials that reinforce stereotypes. A recently concluded dealers' campaign for Datsun trucks featured Ben Davidson, the former Oakland Raiders' defensive lineman, and several other athletes — presumably linemen — dressed as football players. The theme of the commercial was to show that the trucks were durable and tough just like football players.

Davidson came across as forceful while the actors crowded and made other primal sounds that he translated.

"I guess because we're going into the football season, that was one of the rationales used for that promotion," said Dave Hubbard, Nissan Motors' national truck advertising editor. "We're not against athletes, but generally, our philosophy in national campaigns is to let the product stand by itself. We don't use athletes."

The Davidson commercial was said to have played to mixed reviews at Nissan Motors' corporate headquarters.

Another new commercial features Deacon Jones, the former defensive lineman for the Los Angeles Rams. Jones takes on that talking little container of Parkay margarine. As usual, just when the little container has convinced Jones that it is butter, it delivers the last word: "Parkey." But in this case, the final line — delivered nervously — is, "Parkey, sir!"

Although it is intended to be humorous, it implies that Jones is frightening and that is the reason he is being accorded such respect.

Jones also has done Miller Lite commercials in which he recites juvenile poetry. Dick Butkus and Bubba Smith have been acclaimed for their most-recent Lite Beer commercial in which they attend the opera for the first time only to learn it isn't performed in English. When they talk about going to a baller the next night, the punch line is, "I hope it's in English."

Butkus dismissed the argument that the ads depict football players — especially linemen — as being ignorant.

"A woman in Massachusetts told me that she got a kick out of it because it's the kind of thing that could happen to anybody," Butkus said.

"I don't see it as being a stereotype," he said. "These commercials at Miller show me more like the person I am. I'm a practical joker, and I like dry humor. I'm not mean or anything like I was portrayed on the field."

The Miller Lite campaign has run for 10 years, and has become an extraordinary success story in advertising.

Olsen's FTD commercials and the Coca-Cola commercial featuring Joe Greene — "Mean" Joe Greene of the Pittsburgh

Steelers — are attempts to defeat stereotypes. Greene won many new fans when he gave a thoughtful young admirer his jersey in the award-winning commercial. "Thanks, Mean Joe," the boy replies.

The Coke commercial started with Greene as a cliché and then broke it down," said Vadehra of Video Storyboards. "It wouldn't have worked if they had used a quarterback." The commercial was so popular that it was expanded into a television movie.

The paradox in this continuing trend to use athletes as salesmen is that no matter how popular they are on Madison Avenue, independent surveys do not necessarily support the theory that the public considers athletes especially believable.

In a survey completed in November 1982 by Benton & Bowles Inc., 77 percent of those polled agreed that athletes do not seem as much like heroes as they once did.

Also, some well-known athletes such as

McEnroe, Larry Holmes, Reggie Jackson, Bjorn Borg and Jimmy Connors scored low in likability and credibility when endorsing products. McEnroe, who has done several commercials for Bic razors, had the lowest score. He was found likable by only 21 percent of those polled and was judged believable by just 10 percent.

One reason for employing athletes is that they remain in the public eye longer than many other celebrities, said Saviola of Grey Advertising.

"TV performers are as current as People magazine," he said. "They'll be gone next year. It's a fickle business. But Steve Garvey is Steve Garvey whether he is in Los Angeles or San Diego."

Simpson, Don Meredith and Namath are good examples of athletes whose popularity was enhanced by commercials and whose celebrity status no longer depends on their athletic careers.

Ted Labiner, a creative director for the Lipton Tea Company, said Meredith was one of many celebrities tested for the role of Lipton spokesman. "We were looking for someone who portrayed a virile and believable image," Labiner said. "Tea was thought to be a feminine drink. Also, the highest consumption of tea was in the South. So we were planning on a revolving number of Lipton-tea lovers and we had some glamorous actresses testing too."

Meredith performed so well, however, that the plan was scrapped. He appealed to men and women. He also is a Southerner.

"As the years go by, he is getting more polished and confident," Labiner said.

Lipton also has used Evert as a spokeswoman the past three years.

Hertz now has paired Simpson with Arnold Palmer because, said Judy Woodfin, a vice president of the company's corporate affairs, many businessmen are golfers and are fans of Palmer. "They are not paragons of wealth," she said, "but individuals who made it on their own. People identify with all-America heroes."

Hoyt Wins Cy Young Award

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — LaMarr Hoyt of the Chicago White Sox, the bearded 250-pounder who won more games than any other pitcher in baseball this year, was voted the Cy Young Award Tuesday for outstanding pitcher in the American League.

Hoyt, who won 24 games and lost 10, received 17 of the 28 first-place votes from a panel of baseball writers. He also got 10 votes for second place and one for third, for a total of 116, and was the only pitcher mentioned on every ballot.

He easily outpolled Dan Quisenberry of the Kansas City Royals (81 points), who set a record by saving 45 games, and Jack Morris of the Detroit Tigers (76), who won 20 games and lost 13. They were the only other pitchers to receive first-place votes. Only three others got any votes: Richard Dotson of the White Sox (9), Ron Guidry of the New York Yankees (5) and Scott McGregor of the Baltimore Orioles (3).

The victory was sweet for Hoyt because he won 19 games last year and received no votes for the Cy Young Award. But he suffered no lack of recognition this year as he won his last 15 games in the regular season and helped pitch the White Sox to the championship of the league's Western Division.

"In the Rodney Dangerfield of baseball," he quipped from his home in Columbia, South Carolina, "I get no respect."

"But I didn't sleep much last night, and, for me, that's unusual. You never know about the luck of the draw in baseball. You never know if you'll attain number like these again."

The award was the first of the postseason honors voted by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Next week, the Cy Young Award in the National League will be announced, and, in the three weeks after that, the managers of the year and the most valuable players in each league.

In the voting for best pitcher, ballots were cast by two writers in each of the 14 cities in the American League. They voted for three pitchers apiece, with 5 points awarded for first place, 3 for second place and 1 for third.

Hoyt is the first White Sox pitcher to win the award since Early Wynn in 1959.

Hoyt did it with unusual durability and control: 260 innings pitched, only 31 walks (4 of which were intentional), 148 strikeouts, 11



The Associated Press

complete games and an earned run average of 3.66. In the second half of the season, he won 15 games and lost only 2. In the past two seasons, he has had 65 decisions in 68 starts.

"I'm a greedy person," Hoyt said. "I don't want to be embarrassed. You either hide or fight your way out of it. You aim to go nine innings every time. If it's the eighth inning and a pitcher wants to come out, you have to wonder where his heart is."

Hoyt was one of the most visible pitchers, with his full beard and full girth. He weighed 222 pounds in spring training, the last time the White Sox weighed him, but was believed to be carrying 250 pounds when he beat the Orioles in the opening game of the playoffs.

"I'm actually a light eater," he said. "If I ate like other people, I'd weigh 300."

Hoyt originally signed with the Yankees in 1973 but was traded to the White Sox in 1977 in a deal that sent Bucky Dent to New York. And he was basically a relief pitcher until 1982, when the White Sox needed another starter.

Quisenberry won 5 games and lost 3 for the Royals. But his 45 saves broke the record set in 1972 by John Hiller of the Detroit Tigers, who saved 38. Quisenberry has saved 131 games in four seasons, the most in the big leagues.

Previous winners of the American League Cy Young Award as the outstanding pitcher:

1982—Peter Vuckovich, Milwaukee
1981—Rolle Flores, Milwaukee
1980—Mike Scott, Montreal
1979—Jim Flanigan, Baltimore
1978—Ron Guidry, New York
1977—Sparky Lyle, New York
1976—Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1975—Mike Moore, Boston
1974—Coffey Hunter, Oakland
1973—Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1972—Govald Perry, Cleveland
1971—Vito Blue, Oakland
1970—Tom Seaver, New York
1969—Alice Cooper, Baltimore, and Danny McLean, Detroit
1968—Danny McLean, Detroit
1967—Jim Lonborg, Boston
1966—Mike Cuellar, Los Angeles Angels
1965—Mike Fornieles, New York
1964—Earvin "Magic" Johnson
1963—Bob Turley, New York
Note: From 1956 to 1964 there was one selection from American and National leagues.

NFL Offense Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Positing	No. Yards	Ave.	TD	Positing	No. Yards	Ave.	TD	
Carroll, Rams	283	995	49	12	Dickerson, Rams	283	995	49
Andrews, Atl	175	765	44	1	Andrews, Atl	144	722	53
Dorsett, Del	144	722	53	2	Dorsett, Del	156	674	42
Fayson, Chi	144	722	53	3	Fayson, Chi	144	722	53
Werner, Sea	129	592	48	5	Werner, Sea	129	592	48
Crifka, Buf	129	592	48	6	Crifka, Buf	129	592	48
McCormick, Chi	129	592	48	7	McCormick, Chi	129	592	48
Collins, Chi	129	592	48	8	Collins, Chi	129	592	48
Brice, Chi	129	592	48	9	Brice, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	10	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	11	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	12	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	13	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	14	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	15	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	16	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	17	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	18	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	19	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	20	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	21	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48	22	McDaniels, Chi	129	592	48
McDaniels, Chi	129	592	4					

